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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.35	10.09	12.02	1.18	2.37	3.00	4.27	5.48	7.28
Yuenai ...Dep.	6.45	8.10	9.45	10.20	12.13	1.29	2.48	3.11	4.38	5.59	7.39
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	8.25	9.55	10.30	12.23	1.39	2.58	3.21	4.48	6.09	7.49
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	8.40	10.10	10.35	12.28	1.44	3.03	3.26	4.53	6.14	7.54
Taipei Market Dep.	7.16	8.45	10.15	10.40	12.33	1.49	3.08	3.31	4.58	6.19	7.59
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	8.55	10.25	10.50	12.43	2.01	3.20	3.43	5.10	6.31	8.11
Shuanghui ...Dep.	7.33	9.00	10.30	10.55	12.48	2.06	3.25	3.48	5.15	6.36	8.16
Shuanghui ...Arr.	7.38	9.05	10.35	11.00	12.53	2.12	3.31	3.54	5.20	6.41	8.21
Shuanghui ...Dep.	7.43	9.10	10.40	11.05	12.58	2.17	3.36	3.59	5.25	6.46	8.26
Canton ...Arr.	11.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	10.15	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	8.40	11.10	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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A KINGLY FIGURE.

FERDINAND OF RUMANIA.

[By PRINCE ANTOINE BISCO, formerly Rumanian Minister at Washington, and later transferred to Spain, who married Lady Elizabeth Asquith, daughter of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith.]

King Ferdinand's reign was very short. He ascended the throne on October 11th, 1914. He has died, leaving a memory that will grow with time.

When he was born on August 24th, 1865, his parents were very far from suspecting that he would one day reign over a country of nearly twenty million inhabitants.

Most of us are the subjects of our fate; dominion over it is given to few.

The essence of King Ferdinand's personality was a quiet distinction which made any form of "showing off" to use a nursery phrase—not only repellent, but also impossible to him. The contribution that he made to history was all the greater from being unobtrusive. A King is so perpetually on the stage that he requires a very strong sense of realities to be able to work behind the scenes. King Ferdinand possessed the very rare gift of being able to sacrifice appearances to results.

In the critical years from 1914 to 1918 King Ferdinand, with his sound judgment, his foresight, his political intuition, his wise choice of men, was a potent factor in the growth of the country which he ruled.

Remote From The World.

There was throughout his life the same disparity between the part he played in history and his character. He was a great gentleman remote from this bustling world, whose sensibility revolted against the hard facts of life.

He was born a Catholic and his faith never failed him either as an inspiration or as a consolation. Brought up to be an officer, he had to submit himself to a severe training, to learn how to obey and how to command. This teaching was not wasted.

History has seen Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, a German, brought up in Germany, enter the war against the country of his birth, in the interests of the country of his adoption; a Hohenzollern fighting a Hohenzollern, the Emperor of his upbringing, the head of his family.

On January 4th, 1925, when the King published the decision which deprived his son of the throne, he sacrificed himself once more for the country he had loved and served. Duty is a bleak word, but what anguish can go to its performance! Kings probably care more for their sons than ordinary fathers, the natural love in their hearts is reinforced by the pride they take in their dynasty. King Ferdinand knew the agony of recognizing his son's unworthiness, not in the quiet seclusion in which we all sweep over our private and unacknowledged griefs, but in the blaring glare of a public admission of that son's unworthiness to reign.

Shy and Mysterious.
I have said that King Ferdinand was a figure full of mystery. He did not, like so many monarchs, possess the gift of stage-managing himself. He was shy, and because of his shyness he lived conspicuous but unknown.

He had a wide culture. He spoke French, English, and Russian, all equally well. He knew Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He had read everything and profited by what he had read.

Now the future, Rumania's future, is bound up with the fate of King Michael. Very often I am asked, mostly by Americans, the following question:
"Is there not in Rumania a tendency towards another form of Government, a Republic, for instance?"

A Republic in certain countries would multiply dissensions and lead to endless fight. A King, a foreign King, is an unbiased umpire, indifferent to all local political disorders, independent, free from any influence.

The native rulers of Rumania and her statesmen prepared, in the past, the way for a foreign ruler. The mass of the people is devoted to the Crown. There is no Republican propaganda. There is no Republican party. There is no Republican spirit.

A Republican Government is not any more conceivable in Rumania than it would be in England.

(Continued on next Column.)

THE BEGGARS OF BANGKOK.

MANY COME FROM CHINA.

A PROBLEM FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

BANGKOK, August 2nd.

Bangkok would appear to be a happy hunting ground for beggars. They are to be found all over the city plying their profession and seemingly they make quite a good living out of it.

They may be divided into two classes—those who are diseased and infirm and those who have taken to the profession because it provides an easy and lazy method of earning more money than they would be likely to get by honest toil.

They are not only permitted by the authorities, but they are encouraged by the people, who regard it as a good deed to help a fellow human being in this way.

One can understand a compassionate desire to assist someone obviously in need of assistance, but it must be known to most people that a large number of these beggars are quite capable of putting in a hard day's work without any harm to themselves.

The aged, diseased and decrepit are in a different category. They are incapable of work, and have to be assisted in some way. But the question arises if this is not a job primarily for the State!

Lepers Among Them.

It is no pleasant sight to see some of these diseased beggars, with their open wounds, and a number, disclosing marks that very pertinently point to leprosy. It is true that the accommodation for lepers is not sufficient for the demand, and, accordingly, many persons who should be in a leper asylum are permitted to walk the streets.

But this is a danger to public health, and one would like to see a more satisfactory state of affairs. It is hoped that when the new Immigration Law is put into operation at least no further aliens will be permitted to enter the Kingdom to become a public charge.

Be it remembered that the majority of the beggars one finds in Bangkok are not Siamese but Chinese, and it is hard to think that people of the country are denying the attention they badly require because in the past (and even yet, it may be presumed, as the new law has not come into force), diseased and decrepit aliens have been permitted to enter from China.

They have not been wanted in their own country, but Siam has proved to them to be a splendid asylum.—Straits Times.

Prince Michael has become King of Rumania. A five-years-old child is King. Rumania will not suffer by it. History teaches us that Reginis create new and difficult problems. Rumania is conscious of the trials that are in store for her, but she is confident that she will overcome them successfully.

Two women will watch over the new boy-king: Queen Marie, with the precious advice of her political experience; and Princess Helena, the King's mother, whose sweetness has never been spoiled.

A KING'S HARDSHIPS.

WHEN HE LIVED ON TINNED FOOD.

Ferdinand came to the Rumanian throne through the renunciation of their rights by princes with prior claims. His father, Prince Leopold, belonged to the Roman Catholic non-ruling branch of the Hohenzollerns.

In 1883 Ferdinand married Princess Marie, the daughter of Queen Victoria's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, who succeeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

He was a frequent visitor to Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, and represented Rumania at the coronation of Edward VII. In August 1916 the King declared war against the Central Powers and soon afterwards assumed supreme command of the army. He and Queen Marie shared the hardships of their people. At one time they remained at Jassy, when Bucharest had been abandoned, almost cut off from the outer world. For months they lived almost entirely on tinned foods.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Tennis: Lum Poo Wah (Australian-Chinese player) v. T. Honda, C.R.C., 5 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer 'O" Concert, 7 p.m.; "Better 'Ole": Variety Concert, 8 p.m.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, Charles Chamier presents Revue "Here and There," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Down the Stretch."
World Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."
Star Theatre: "The Sea Beast" (matinees only).
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Ruralpinks).

Saturday.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: C.S.C.C. v. Craigengower C.C.; Police R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Kowloon B.C.C. v. Taikeo R.C. Division II: Craigengower C.C. v. East Point R.C.; Taikeo R.C. v. Club de Recreio; Kowloon C.C. v. Royal H.K. Yacht Club; Kowloon B.C.C. v. C.S.C.C.

H.K. Baseball League: "Tigers" (S.C.A.A.) v. Filipinos; and Club de Recreio v. "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.). Happy Valley Diamond, 2.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m., respectively.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:—Launch Picnic: Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.15 p.m.; Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. launch picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

"Assie" Club tea dance in honour of Mr. Lum Poo Wah, Australian-Chinese tennis player. Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

S.C.A.A. farewell reception to Far Eastern Olympiad delegates, China Building.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
Charles Chamier presents Revue "Pot Pourri," Star Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Down the Stretch."
World Theatre: "The Fourth Commandment."
Star Theatre: "The Sea Beast" (matinees only).
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles, etc. (Ruralpinks), 10.30 a.m.

Sunday.

10th Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.

Inter-Departmental Bowls:—Harbour Dept. v. Police, 2.30 p.m. H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. H.K.B.C., Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Open-Air Concert by Band of the Northampton Regiment, Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach, 5 p.m.

Band of Queen's Royal Regiment plays at St. John's Cathedral Evensong Service.
Social Gathering St. John's Cathedral Hall, after Evensong.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:—Men's Meetings: "Cheer 'O" 7.45 p.m.; "Better 'Ole," 8 p.m.
After dinner dance, Leo Gardens.

Principal Mails:—Inward: U.S.A., Canada, etc. (President McKinley).

Monday.

Extraordinary General Meeting M.Y. San Co., 92-98, Queen's Road Central, 2.30 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Rugby Section of H.K. Football Club meeting, Union Building (4th floor), 5.30 p.m.

H.K. Philharmonic Society: First rehearsal for Chorus of "Merrie England," Cathedral Hall, 5.30 p.m.

Water Polo League: Royal Navy v. K.O.S.B.; V.B.C. "A" v. 2nd Scots Guards.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Social for Service men, St. Peter's Y.M.C.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Canada, America, etc. Europe via San Francisco and via Siberia (Penyo Maru), 10.30 a.m.

Tuesday.

Sanitary Board Meeting, 5.15 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

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NOTIFICATION.

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MISSISSIPPI FLOOD REFUGEES.

AMERICA'S GREATEST DISASTER.

A DESPERATE TASK STILL AHEAD.

NEW YORK, July 9th.
The recent transatlantic flights and other matters have crowded the Mississippi flood out of the headlines, but this does not mean that it is not still a serious matter. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that this, the greatest domestic disaster in American history, has not even yet reached its most serious stage. As the waters gradually recede, it is possible to take stock of the resulting situation, and as a result of careful surveys which have been made during the past week it is beginning to be apparent that the problem which yet remains to be solved is of the most desperate character.

Of the 600,000 persons whose homes were inundated, at least one-half are still utterly destitute. They are living on food supplied by the Red Cross, but this organization will have exhausted its funds not much later than November 1st. What is then to become of these unfortunate victims it is impossible to say. A large Federal appropriation for relief will apparently be necessary, and this can only be voted by Congress. The next regular session does not begin until December.

The refugees are now in the process of being "repatriated," though many of their homes are still under water. In Washington County, Mississippi, for example, 95 per cent. of the land is submerged, and it is estimated that this condition will continue at least until August. Last month occurred the annual flood known as the "June rise," and while not so serious as its predecessor it submerged many towns again, some of them for the third time this year.

Plagues of Gnats and Mosquitoes.
As the refugees straggle back, appalling scenes of desolation meet their eyes. The fertile fields of early spring are now great desolate wastes of mud, in which appear windowless, doorless houses, many of which have been moved from their foundations and partially or completely overturned. Much good land has been covered with barren sand, either in smooth layers, or in the drier regions, whipped by the wind into great fantastic dunes. Here and there, half-submerged in the slime and mud, are the decaying bodies of farm animals, poisoning the air with their stench. A plague of gnats and mosquitoes is visiting the land, bringing an imminent peril of malaria and fever: already the State of Arkansas (pronounced Arkansasaw) has been forced to appropriate \$230,000 to fight the danger of epidemic (in addition to large sums spent for this purpose by the Red Cross).

The plight of the returning refugees is nothing short of tragic. They come home to find, in many cases, everything they owned destroyed, and must begin again like pioneers in the wilderness, facing some hardships which even the pioneers did not confront. The Red Cross will feed and clothe them, but it cannot go farther than that. Their immediate problem is how to earn a living for themselves. The flood waters have remained upon the land so long that, according to a careful estimate by Secretary Hoover, of 3,500,000

acres inundated 1,300,000 cannot be used this year at all. Even as to the other 2,200,000 acres the future is problematical, and crops will be possible only if Heaven sends a long summer. The farmers were told by the Government not to plant cotton in the customary careful way but to throw the seed into the mud as soon as the water receded, while the ground was still soft, and many of them complied. The outcome of this experiment is still dubious. Others are planting corn, potatoes, cabbages, or hay, or completely unfamiliar crops such as the soy bean. But the results will be sparse, where there are any at all.

Little Help For Hard-hit Farmers.
There is a current misapprehension as to the arrangements made to give credit to farmers in the flood area. Credit corporations have been formed in each of the States most severely affected, and these will make loans with the backing of the Federal Farm Loan System. It is generally supposed that these arrangements will set the farmers on their feet again. In fact, however, the facilities thus provided will be of no use to those who need them most. No loans are to be made without ample collateral, and many thousands of farmers have nothing whatever to offer as security. It is the custom in the South to borrow against a coming crop, but this year the prospect is so gloomy that no financial institution would be justified in lending against the 1927 harvest. As a matter of fact, many banks and merchants have already been hard hit by the flood. They hold the paper of large numbers of cotton planters and other farmers, whose total assets have been swept away. Thanks to the Federal Reserve System there is no danger of a financial panic; but the credit situation is anything but rosy.

One of the States hardest hit is Arkansas, where 1,500,000 acres of good land has been submerged, constituting about one quarter of the State's agricultural area. The damage done in that State is \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000, or perhaps as much as \$20 for every person in the State. (The total damage done by the flood is still estimated by Mr. Hoover at \$40,000,000 to \$80,000,000, though private individuals put it much higher.)

The picture is not, of course, one of unrelieved gloom. The loss of life has been extraordinarily small, largely due to the work of the Red Cross and to Mr. Hoover's remarkable achievement in organizing the task of rescue. A large amount of insurance money will be spent in the flood area, giving employment to many persons in the task of rehabilitation. Federal aid will be given to the extent of several million pounds this year, particularly in the restoration of levees. The destruction of cotton has already sent the price up from a level which the South regarded as miserably low. All these "advantages," however, become insignificant when weighed against the loss, and against the prospect of really appalling suffering when the cold weather comes.—*Manchester Guardian.*

TOWN OF YOUTH.

2,000 CHILDREN IN ONE STREET.

Young engaged people living at the recently built Becontree housing estate, near Ilford, Essex, have been eagerly competing for the privilege of being the first to be married at the new church of St. Thomas, which was consecrated by the Bishop of Chelmsford. It serves a parish with a population of 30,000.

The genial vicar of the new church, the Rev. A. Butterworth, told a reporter after the consecration that quite a number of couples had shown a desire to be the first people married at the church. Owing to questions of licensing it would not be possible to have any marriages at the church until the following Saturday, but he understood there would be a marriage on that day. The vicar added: "There has also been very strong competition among mothers who have wished their babies to be the first baptised at the church, and there will be about 12 children christened to-morrow."

Becontree is a town of youth. It is really extraordinary how many children there are here. In many streets alone there are 2,000 children, which I should think must be almost a record for a street of the same size.

In his address at the consecration the Bishop of Chelmsford stated that three other sites had been bought for churches, and the Church would have to spend £100,000 in order to make adequate provision for the spiritual welfare of those living on the estate.

Recently the 10,000th house was occupied, and the population is now 50,000.

RELAYING PICCADILLY.

THREE MONTHS' OPERATIONS.

ONLY PARTIAL CLOSING.

Details concerning the relaying of Piccadilly have been made public.

The task of reconstruction may take only two or three months, instead of the period of four previously estimated.

In any case the thoroughfare will not be closed in its entirety throughout relaying.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, the Minister of Transport explained the reasons for which it was considered impracticable to carry out the work in half-widths.

A deputation, three in number, representing the traders of Piccadilly, waited upon the committee of London Unionist members at the House of Commons, in order to submit suggestions for reducing the inconvenience that will be occasioned during the closing of the thoroughfare for repaving. Among the points put before the M.P.s were that:

During the work Piccadilly should be closed on only one side and should be used as a one-way street.

All possible steps should be taken to keep the footwalks clear of material so as to admit of the free passage of pedestrians.

Crossing places should be provided at a distance of not more than fifty yards apart.

Sir Henry Jackson, M.P., who, as a member of the London Traffic Advisory Committee, replied to the deputation, explained that it was impossible to adopt the suggestion that only half the street should be closed at one time. As regarded the provision of crossings and keeping the footwalks free from obstructions everything that was possible would be done to meet the wishes of the traders.

Repaving will extend from Piccadilly-circus to Brick-street, and the first section will be the stretch from the Circus to St. James's-street. But for the relaying of mains the work would not have occupied more than about a month.

HALF-WIDTHS NOT PRACTICABLE.

The matter was raised in the House of Commons by Sir N. Grattan Doyle, who asked whether the Minister had considered the possibility of using this thoroughfare as a one-way street during the period of the proposed repairs, so as to mitigate the loss to the business community.

Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Ashley replied: "Piccadilly has not been resurfaced for about fifteen years, and the work has now become a question of urgency."

"The Post Office, the Metropolitan Water Board, and certain electric light and gas companies require at the same time to carry out extensive works on their own account. The possibility of carrying out the work in half-widths has been carefully considered, but in view of the magnitude of the operations, the engineering difficulties, and the delay in completion that would be involved, it has been decided that such a course is impracticable, and would not be in the interests of traffic nor, in my opinion, would it be in the interests of the traders themselves. I would add that the Westminster City Council and all the undertakers concerned have agreed to work day and night while the work is in progress."

Sir N. Grattan Doyle: Can the Minister give any guarantee that the work will not take longer than two or three months?

Lieut.-Colonel Ashley: No; I cannot give that guarantee, but it shall be done as quickly as possible. The only cessation of work in the twenty-four hours will be where there are houses in which people are sleeping when the drills will not be worked at night.

Sir F. Hall (U., Dulwich): Considering the large number of unemployed, is it not possible to increase the number of men working, so as to reduce the time in which operations will be carried out?

Lieut.-Colonel W. Ashley: All the men who can usefully be employed will be employed.

Mr. H. Williams (U., Reading): Would it not be more economical in the long run to do all sections together and employ more men?

Lieut.-Colonel W. Ashley: No; I think the difficulties in dealing with the traffic would be very great, indeed, with such a long line they would be almost insuperable.

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.M.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 200.

1.—Artillery Company.

All ranks are reminded that the winter training season starts on Thursday, September 8th, 1927, and will be continued every Thursday till further orders.

2.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Parade at Stables at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 23rd, August, 1927. Dress: Multi.

3.—Recruits.

During the month of August any member of the Corps wishing to introduce a recruit for enrolment should report at Corps Headquarters between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. on Monday evenings.

4.—Strength.

The following are taken on the strength, as from August 15th, 1927, and posted as under:—

No. 1264 Spr. A. Tarbuck, Engineer Company.

No. 1265 Pte. J. H. Marshall, Mounted Infantry Company.

5.—Death Of Capt. D. C. Logan, M.C.

The Commandant records with deep regret the death of Capt. D. C. Logan, M.C., Scottish Company, H.K.V.D.C.

No. 893 Bdr. A. S. Hersee, Artillery Company, is permitted to revert to the ranks at his own request, as from August 12th, 1927.

6.—Reversion.

The following are granted leave of absence from the Corps:—

Lieut. J. C. Macgown, Medical Section, from August 30th, 1927, to August 30th, 1928.

2/Lieut. G. Duncan, M.B.E., Scottish Company, from August 16th, 1927, to September 15th, 1927.

7.—Leave.

The following are struck off the strength, as from August 15th, 1927, having left the Colony.

No. 733 Pte. H. R. Weller, Armoured Car Company.

No. 1169 Pte. P. M. Baptista, No. 9 Platoon.

Capt. D. C. Logan, M.C., Scottish Company (deceased) is struck off the strength, as from August 15th, 1927.

R. A. Wolter-Murray, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hong Kong, August 10th, 1927.

NOTICE.

Armoured Car Company.

A meeting of Officers and N.C.O.s will be held at Corps Headquarters on Monday, August 22nd, at 5.45 p.m. to discuss future training arrangements. The attendance of Sergeants is particularly desired and any Sergeant unable to attend should advise C.S.M. A. C. Groves immediately.

8.—Struck Off.

The following are struck off the strength, as from August 15th, 1927, having left the Colony.

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HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Across 15th, 1927.

Chartered Bank	L. London. 211.4 nom.
Do.	.....	220 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & S.	.....	233 nom.
Do.	.....	213 buy.
P. & O. Bank	.....	239 buy.
East Asia Bank	.....	35 nom.
Central Assurance	.....	50 sel.
Canton Insurance	.....	590 sel.
China Underwriters	.....	14 sel.
North China Ins.	.....	Tls. 143 nom.
Union Insurance	.....	233 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	.....	M. \$37 nom.
China Fire Insurance	.....	320 buy.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	.....	800 sel.
Do.	.....	32 nom.
Steamboats	.....	213 sel.
Hong Kong Paper	.....	60 cts. sel.
Indo-China (Prof.)	.....	30 nom.
Do.	(Def.)	34 buy.
Shell Transports	.....	25 nom.
Star Ferries	.....	544 buy.
Waterworks	.....	14.90 nom.
China Squares	.....	15 sel.
Malayan Sugars	.....	33 sel.
Bankers	.....	170 nom.
Kailash Mining Ad.	.....	19 sel.
Langkat (combined)	.....	Tls. 19 nom.
Do.	(single)	Tls. 9 nom.
S'hai Explorations	.....	Tls. 31 nom.
Shanghai Loans	.....	3 nom.
Ranbu	.....	H. K. \$3.35 buy.
Troch Mines	.....	19.3 nom.
Oral Capital	.....	35 nom.
H.K. & W. H. Dock	.....	32 buy.
H.K. & W. Dock	.....	35 nom.
Hongtaks	.....	Tls. 137 buy.
New Engineerings	.....	Tls. 4.40 buy.
Shanghai Hotels	.....	Tls. 88 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	.....	84 sel.
H.K. Lands	.....	354 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	.....	40 sel.
H.K. Territories	.....	414 sel.
Humphreys Estate	.....	nom.
Prince's Buildings	.....	80 nom.
Bural Lands	.....	14 nom.
Ewo Cottons	.....	Tls. 7.40 nom.
Oriental	.....	Tls. 1.80 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	.....	Tls. 51 nom.
Do.	(new)	Tls. 254 nom.
China Buses	.....	Tls. 7 nom.
H.K. Tramways	.....	220.50 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	.....	21 sel.
Do.	(new)	21 sel.
Singapore Traction	.....	11/- sel.
Taxis	.....	31 nom.
Amusements	.....	320 buy, 21 sel.
Canton Loco	.....	35 nom.
Cements (combined)	.....	37 sel.
Do.	(old)	36.60 nom.
Do.	(new)	31 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	.....	313 sel.
Do.	(old)	324 nom.
Do.	(new)	31 sel.
China Providents	.....	34 nom.
Constructions	.....	312 sel.
Dairy Farms	.....	315 buy.
Der A Wings	.....	35 nom.
H. K. Electric	.....	522 buy.
Macao Electric	.....	337 buy.
H. K. Ropes (old)	.....	310 nom.
Do.	(new)	310 nom.
Lane Crawford	.....	35 sel.
Macintosh	.....	322 buy.
Sinceres	.....	327 nom.
United Asbestos	.....	313 sel.
Watsons (old)	.....	314 nom.
Wm. Powells	35 sel.
Telephones	33.70 sel.
buy-buyers; sel-sellers; na-na-sellers	

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Does Your Heart Sink as the Thermometer Rises?

It won't if you have an **ELECTRIC FAN**. There's nothing like it for a normal pulse on hot days and nights. To keep fit, keep cool with an **ELECTRIC FAN**.

What is Home without an Electric Fan?

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER Co. (1918), Ltd.
Showroom: 62, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MODERATE LABOUR.

VIEW POINT EXPLAINED.

FOLLY OF "DISCIPLES OF LENIN."

MRS. SYDNEY WEBB ON POLITICAL SITUATION.

In her July letter to the women of her husband's constituency Mrs. Sidney Webb discusses the work of the session, and tries to explain the Government's headlong plunge into "reaction."

First she takes the Trade Unions Bill, which she thinks reveals "not only the employers' constant desire to 'put down' trade unionism, but also the hidden wish of the Conservative party to weaken the Labour party."

Then she takes the Audit (Local Authorities) Bill, which she says is the Tory answer to the growth of Labour representation on local authorities, as it enables the Government "through its autocratic official, to withdraw the right of self-government on any questions affecting poor persons with which it chooses to interfere."

"Most sinister of all" the reactionary proposals "are those for the reform of the House of Lords." If such a reform were to be carried into law, Mrs. Webb says, "the House of Lords, from being the 'Front Parlour' of the Conservative party, would become an 'impenetrable fortress from which the Tories could rule the country even when they had been overwhelmingly defeated by the people's votes."

"How is it," Mrs. Webb asks, "that a Government presided over by Mr. Baldwin, whom we all thought to be a man of good will and integrity, should have proclaimed the class war in such a reckless fashion? The answer, I think, is Russia. She discusses the Arcos raid and the breaking off of diplomatic relations, the only tangible result of which is loss of orders and employment in this country."

In Russia a wicked Government, holding down the people by violence and oppression, has created a wicked reaction, and the Russian Communists, since they have been in power, have been violent and oppressive like the Government they upset. "Very naturally," Mrs. Webb goes on, "this violence and oppression towards rich people, and towards anyone who dared to dispute the Communist policy, has scared the property classes in Great Britain."

"Unfortunately there are some prominent leaders of the trade union movement who call themselves the 'disciples of Lenin,' and who are always suggesting that they will bring down the capitalist system with a crash, and establish the co-operative commonwealth, or, as they prefer to call it, the 'Dictatorship of the proletariat,' in the twinkling of an eye. They hint at some violent upheaval of the working class, such as a general strike of all the workers, which would compel the Government of the country to give way; they even suggest a rebellion by the rank and file of the police, of the army, and of the navy, in support of the workers' cause."

"The Russian revolution, and especially the propaganda of it in Great Britain, has been the greatest disaster in the history of the British labour movement. Just as the French Revolution in 1789-90 kept back the advent of political democracy in England for a couple of generations, so the Russian Revolution of 1917 may, if we are not careful, prove to keep back the advent of economical democracy in England for half a century. If we go on with our Communist party, Minority Movement, and such like, vainly preaching revolution and the 'dictatorship of the proletariat' on the one hand; whilst on the other, successive Conservative Governments destroy British parliamentary institutions, limit local government, and suppress trade unionism, the mass of the wage-earners in this country will sink into poverty, diversified by angry strikes put down by force of arms, and futile sputterings of civil war which might well end in a succession of military dictatorships. Thus, panic among the property owners, and revolutionaries on the part of workers, will undermine the health and happiness of the whole community and reduce us all to misery. Against this terrible fate, a sane and powerful Labour party is our only bulwark."

—*Manchester Guardian*.

WHITE NIGHTS IN MOSCOW.

STREET NOISES THAT NEVER CEASE.

CHILD "WOLVES."

[BY HARRY J. GREENWALL.]

This city is a series of wide open spaces linked together by long, narrow streets. It is a baroque city of bizarre silhouettes, of golden cupolas, which resemble the domes of mosques, of splendid dignified buildings which might grace any city, but the people, a race of mingled Slavs, Mongols, and dwellers of the Near East, make up a motley crowd such as it would be difficult to find elsewhere.

I stood on Sparrow Hill, outside Moscow, and the nearest point to which Napoleon Bonaparte approached the city, which caused his disastrous retreat across the snows of Russia. Moscow was spread before me, framed in green, a peaceful sight, giving no hint of the teeming millions within its walls, a people who, within ten years, have known invasion, revolution, famine, and civil war.

Moscow by day is vivid and startling, but during the brief, white nights, when at ten o'clock one can still read a newspaper in the street, and when at two in the morning it is broad daylight, the city takes on a totally different aspect. It is then a city of adventure; one thinks of men in cellars plotting, scheming, dreaming; of strange happenings awaiting one just round the corner.

"Try Your Luck."

Moscow is not by any means a dreary place. Take, for instance, the Hermitage. Here is an excellent garden, with open-air restaurants and three theatres, one serious, one musical comedy, and one vaudeville. There are all the sort of things, too, one finds in English pleasure gardens, hoplax, fishing pools, "try your luck" places of all sorts. The people are quiet, sober, decent, neither well nor badly dressed, and if but few of the women have their hair bobbed or shingled, many indeed have discovered the uses of the lipstick.

The world has heard of the Moscow theatres. The play here is not only the thing, but everything. The seats are hard cane chairs, no upholstered fauteuils such as London knows. Plainness is the keynote, except on the stage. The artists' labour exchange is just opposite my hotel. Pathos stalks here by day and night. Women, old and young, fat men and thin men, girls and youths, stand about and hope, and wait, and plead for work. Thousands of men and women went on the stage during the days of the revolution, because then art stood as high, and the theatrical folk were sure of all kinds of preference. These days, however, have gone, and there is much discontent during this season of the white nights.

Poor Window Displays. As I walk the streets I glance into the shop windows and am amazed by the poor displays and the shoddiness of the articles exposed for sale. Things that all women love: Scent, silk stockings, pretty frocks, and so forth are conspicuous only by their absence. The roar of the streets hardly ever dies down. There are few police, but there seems small need of them. It is only when the "wolves" appear, that one longs for a stalwart London "bobby" to come stalking into view. The "wolves" are the gangs of homeless children who live by theft. They come pattering along barefoot and in rags and tatters. They will rush a food stall, overturn it, and grab the food and run. They see a man paying off a cab; a "wolf" will creep up, jog the man in the small of his back, and seize his pocket-book. They ride under the trains and go into the country robbing farmers. They prowl the streets looking for what they consider their legitimate prey.

One can buy food and cigarettes in the streets all night long—caviare sandwiches (strangely enough in this tony-turvy land, caviare and French champagne are two of the very cheapest commodities), fruit pasties, cherries, strawberries, apricots, rolls with slices of strongly garlic-flavoured sausage—something of everything. Pretty girls, of 18 by the daughters of the ruined bourgeoisie, hawk cigarettes. Vodka aways the foot-steps of a number of home-going men. There are no cafes open at night, but people remain in the streets "because home" has an ugly sound to it. When one has to share a room with other people it is not surprising that so many would rather spend a white night in the streets of one of the strangest cities I have ever known.

—*Daily Express*.

MAHARAJA WITH DRAWN SWORD.

WILD NIGHT IN A STATE CAPITAL IN INDIA.

STONES, BONES AND MEAT AS MISSILES.

BOMBAY.

There were strange scenes in Idar, an important State, in the Bombay Presidency, when the first meeting of the conference of representatives of the State of Idar was held to suggest reforms in the State.

It is alleged that the Maharaja took it to be a slight cast on him that such a meeting should be held. The new Prime Minister of the State, appointed at the instance of the Bombay Government, was present, and police were assembled near the conference hall.

All of a sudden the Maharaja in person tried to attend the meeting, coming here with a drawn sword in his hand, and followed by scores of followers. Their entry was resisted at the doors of the hall by the volunteers, and the aid of the police was called to keep them out.

Ruler's Son's Inroad. Presently the Maharaja retired, but very soon his second son came in, attended by an armed escort, and created a disturbance.

Hastily the meeting passed all the resolutions that were placed before it, and then dispersed in confusion.

It may be remembered that some time ago there were complaints of misrule against the present Maharaja, and the Bombay Government had to intervene.

The Maharaja is the successor of the famous Sir Pertab Singh, who was known all the world over as a sportsman and ruler.

Sir Pertab came to be an international figure in the war, when he arrived in France with his troops—(Indian News Service Copyright).

Throwing Stones and Bones.

"Although the first day's meeting ended peaceably (says the *Times of India*), there was trouble later. This paper says:—

"Stones, bones and flesh were showered on the volunteers on guard."

"This continued till about 2 on Monday morning."

"The Maharaja himself appeared of the scene sword in hand with his lieutenants."

"Quiet was restored after some time; but soon again the whole town was seething with excitement when the conference met, with Mr. Mehta in the chair."

"More Muslims had gathered with arms, and they were beating drums more violently than ever."

"Proceedings began with the singing of the National Anthem."

"The President moved the first resolution, which passed unanimously."

Origin Of Complaints.

Last summer there were complaints that in Idar the official taxation had increased within 20 years by 275 per cent, and that there was also private extortion by certain tax collectors.

A petition was signed charging the Maharaja with being dissolute and neglecting the interests of his State.

WONDERFUL NEW FILM.

"SEVENTH HEAVEN."

"Seventh Heaven," a definitely first-rate film from the United States, was recently trade-shown at the London Hippodrome before an audience which included nearly a dozen ambassadors and a score of stage celebrities, as well as all the important figures of the film world.

It is a magnificent screen-drama—simple, idealistic, working up naturally to an overwhelming climax of emotion and of drama, and unparalleled in the truth and sweetness of the love story it tells.

There is far more in "Seventh Heaven" than any verbal description could convey. The acting of Miss Janet Gaynor and Mr. Charles Farrell is not merely brilliant—it is also inspired.

While there is wistfulness and pity in this picture, there is also humour and romance. It will sweep victoriously through the cinemas (and it seems a pity that they will have to wait months before it is released) as "Broken Blossoms" did, though it is a better film, since the art of telling a story in pictures has now advanced a hundredfold. Mr. Frank Borzage, who directed "Seventh Heaven," has achieved a masterpiece.

"Seventh Heaven" is exactly the kind of picture the cinema most needs, for it will both uplift and delight everyone who sees it with its theme of human courage and the rare magnitude of the spirit in which it has been conceived and carried out.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

An Exciting Story of the Race Track

DOWN THE STRETCH

The Thrills and Joys of the Turf.

WORLD

A Story of Mother Love—

THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT

How a great earthquake changed the lives of two families.

THURSDAY and SATURDAY
Orchestra at 5.15 & 9.20.
Chinese Interpreter at 2.30 & 7.15.**STAR**

JOHN BARRYMORE

THE SEA BEAST

The film version of the great sea story

"MOBY DICK."

THURSDAY and SATURDAY
Continuous from 2.30 to 8.30.**STAR TO-NIGHT**

AT 9.30

OUR CABARET

"HERE AND THERE."

HOW I PAINTED CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

[BY THE MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBERRY.]

Lady Queensberry, who is a daughter of Mr. Harrington Mann, the well-known portrait painter, and an accomplished artist herself, recently painted a number of celebrities in the United States, including Charlie Chaplin.

I can think of scarcely anyone in the world I would rather paint than Charlie Chaplin. There is, I suppose, only one thing more widely known than his face, and that is his walk. I am told that even the natives of New Guinea are getting quite good at it.

But although Charlie's face is so well known, his real face is not known at all. When the eye-brows and moustache are removed and the very small bowler replaced by a rather large grey felt hat, it is hard to recognise him. Consequently the painting of Charlie interested me enormously.

Of course this other face, the real one, is better known in America than here. It is great fun, he told me, to see little errand boys come whistling down the street, look casually at him as he came along, then suddenly stop and gape, drop their baskets, nudge each other, saying "Look there! That's Charlie Chaplin," forget their errands, and turn and follow him down the street.

Mr. Chaplin is the most modest of men and never seems quite to understand how this strange and phenomenal popularity and publicity came about. He displayed so much enthusiasm over my picture and sat so wonderfully well that unfortunately I finished him in two sittings. I say "unfortunately" because I so much enjoyed the sittings that I was sorry to finish his picture so soon.

Mr. Chaplin showed us some of the finished bits of his new film, "The Circus," which I think is going to be the best he has ever done. It is terribly funny, especially one scene when he accidentally slams the door of a lion's cage on himself with the lion inside. The lion is asleep, but gradually stretches himself and slowly wakes up, owing to the yapping of Charlie's pet mongrel puppy outside, who will not keep quiet despite his frantic efforts to drive it away.

Charlie Chaplin is the most conscientious of men. He spares himself no pains to assure the success of his films. In the story of this same film he volunteers one night to take the part of the tight-rope walker. He was not content to fake this scene, which could easily

have been done, but spent months learning to walk a tight rope, which he does in his large baggy trousers and huge boots with great success and great humour.

"The Woman of Paris" is Chaplin's pet film. He wrote, staged, and produced it, though he did not appear in it himself. It is a proof of his genius that although released five or six years ago this film is still exceedingly good. You will understand the trouble he takes over his work when I tell you that he did many of those scenes 100 to 150 times and then sometimes went back and used his first attempt.

Charlie Chaplin is extremely good company—so intelligent and sympathetic. During the sittings we discussed many things—among others, the ghost scene in "Hamlet"—and I discovered that he could quote Shakespeare at great length and really well. Also I believe he can play the violin and piano with great skill. At a party we were at he did a very funny imitation of a matador in the bull ring, all in Spanish, a language of which, so he assured me afterwards, he could not speak a word.

As has often been said, Chaplin is the greatest tragic comedian in the world. His boots have a peculiarly tragic mien about them. I think we all have a very soft spot for someone with pathetic shoes. It must have been great fun, after leaving your country at almost unknown age, to return 12 years later and be met by thousands of mayors with red carpets and thousands of telegrams. The other side of all this is, I believe, that once in London he actually knew no one to shake by the hand. But how many would have liked to?

This makes me think of a story about Valentino, whose mother knew a friend of mine in London and asked her to keep an eye on her son when he came to London and see that he had a good time. I am often asked what Charlie Chaplin said about his matrimonial troubles. He very often talked about them and in the nicest possible way about his wife. I think he is genuinely wretched about it all and worried to death. But I reply that he is all genies; we all know they ought never to marry.

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[A.P. 12]

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ASSOCIACAO PORTUGUESA DE SOCORROS MUTUOS.

COMMITTEES ANNUAL REPORT.

APPEAL FOR MORE INTEREST IN THE SOCIETY.

Members of the Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos are reminded that the twelfth annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Club Lusitano, on Thursday, the 25th August, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee and a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1926 and the election of a Committee and Auditors for the year 1927.

The report of the committee shows that during the past year, the membership increased by 20 members to 296.

The Committee deplore the lack of interest shown towards this Association, and once again appeal to members to make earnest endeavours to enlist new associates.

Accounts.

Contributions from members amounted to \$4,020.00 as against \$4,002.00, a very slight improvement, but, considering the troublous times through which we are passing, the amount may be regarded as very satisfactory. The surplus of ordinary income over expenditure for the year amounts to \$4,900.83, and this sum has been dealt with in accordance with the Association's Articles.

The total assets of the Association now amount to \$59,068.94, which represents an advance of \$1,652.54 over last year's figures, whilst the Society's liquid funds at the close of the year stood at \$59,010.93.

Relief paid during the year amounted to \$2,490.00 as against \$2,305.00 last year.

The Association has contained its subsidy to students Guterres, Rosa, Barnes and Braga all of whom are making satisfactory progress, student Barnes meriting special mention.

Carlos da Silva, son of Mr. Armando da Silva, graduated with distinction and took his degree at the last conferment. The Association extends to him its congratulations and good wishes for a successful career.

Portuguese School.

In consonance with the Society's policy of fostering, to the utmost, the study of the Portuguese language by members of the Community, the sum of \$712.71 was expended during the year on books, prizes, etc.

The scholarships granted to girl students of Belilios School, were won with merit by Miss Carmen Rodrigues and Miss Berta dos Remedios. The scholarships for boys at the St. Joseph College were won by Renato Alvares and Jaime dos Remedios, candidates in the Hong Kong University's Examination for Junior students.

As in former years the Portuguese School in Hong Kong was maintained by the Portuguese Government and continued under the able control of the Consul General for Portugal. The Association avails of this opportunity to express its sincere appreciation and gratitude to the Government for its generosity.

Thanks are also due to the Rev. Br. Aimar, Director of St. Joseph College, and to the Rev. Mother Superior of the Italian Convent for their courtesy in allowing Portuguese classes in their establishments.

It may be of interest to members to know that the Association now maintains, at its own expense, a Portuguese class at the School of the Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Angles, Kowloon, for which purpose the school receives a monthly subsidy of \$25.00. The class is under the direction of Mrs. Maria Honorina Osmund, assisted by the Hon. Secretary. Lessons are given twice a week, free of charge, by Mrs. Osmund, for whose kindness the Committee is thankful.

The Portuguese library housed at the Club Lusitano, continues to be open for the use of the Association as well as members of the Portuguese Community. The Committee would like to see more people make use of it.

"During the year Messrs. Max A. dos Remedios and E. D. da Rosa resigned from the Committee."

Mr. Max A. dos Remedios served as Treasurer since the inception of the Association, and upon his resignation to take up a position in Canton, the Committee, on behalf of the Association, presented him with a souvenir. The office of Treasurer was filled by Mr. F. E. d'Almada Remedios.

THE BRIBE SYSTEM.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY CHINESE.

"THE BACK STAIRS INFLUENCE."

A high Chinese official in Peking once said that without bribes the Chinese would die. Bribes are freely offered and accepted by the Chinese without the slightest compunction.

Yesterday at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with having approached a poultry stall holder at the New Western Market asking him for \$50 in return for which he would exercise "the back stairs influence" to get a telephone installed for him. The defendant was alleged to have represented himself as an employee of the Hong Kong Telephone Co.

The complainant said that as he was not conversant with the procedure, he consulted with some friends of his. He was advised to put the matter before the Police. He was given five \$10 notes all marked by the Police and when the defendant called on him on August 5th, he gave these marked notes to him.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong is representing the complainant and Mr. D. L. Strellett is for the defence. The case was adjourned until next Monday at 11.30 a.m.

OIL PALMS IN MALAYA.

AREA ALIENATED FOR THE CROP.

Mr. A. S. Haynes, secretary for Agriculture, S.S. and F.M.S., in the course of his report for 1926 says:—

Interest is still maintained in the cultivation of oil palm which shows promise of becoming an important major crop especially in view of recent improvements in machinery for extracting the oil and for cracking the kernels.

There are now nineteen oil palm estates in Malaya, excluding small experimental areas. Of these, one has over 2,000 acres planted, three have between 1,000 and 2,000 acres and five have between 400 and 800 acres planted. Three have reached the bearing stage.

The total area alienated for this crop in Malaya is 45,325 acres of which 12,518 acres are planted. The Government of the Federated Malay States has provisionally reserved for this cultivation additional areas amounting to 113,560 acres mostly in Pahang. It is not yet proved, however, that all these areas are suitable for oil palm. The principal planted areas are distributed as follows:—Perak 842 acres, Selangor 9,357 acres, Johore 1,992 acres, Negri Sembilan 100 acres, Kelantan 200 acres.

OIL PRODUCTION IN EASTERN BORNEO.

Reference is made in an article published recently in Economic Intelligence (The Hague) to the minerals of Eastern Borneo, of which the most important is oil. It is pointed out that the favourable geological conditions, as well as the suitable structure for oil accumulation, are well developed in the coastal region of Balikpapan and to the north of it, in the Sanga-Sanga oilfield, where several anticlines, running parallel to the coast, have been found and exploited.

Though not all of them are productive, the output of this field is noteworthy, for in 1924 the production of oil reached 1,045,884 metric tons, as compared with 1,018,051 tons in 1923, and 741,463 tons in 1921. At one of the anticlines three oil strata have been struck by drilling, and it is remarkable that the uppermost oil horizon furnishes a heavy liquid, the middle one a light oil, while the lowest oil stratum gives an oil with high paraffin base.

Another oilfield of significance in East Borneo, and under the control of the above-mentioned concern, is that of the famous small island of Tarakan, which furnishes a splendid heavy liquid fuel in large quantities. In 1924, this field produced 651,269 metric tons, as compared with 605,313 tons three years previously. Diligent searches carried on in the neighbouring small island of Boenjoie and in the coastal region opposite, have not yet proved the productivity of the fields examined, though there are favourable indications.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

VOTES OF \$41,260 PASSED.

MEDICAL ALLOWANCES FOR SERGT. J. ROBERTSON.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon when H.E. the Governor's message No. 9, detailing items of supplementary expenditure, Nos. 68 to 73 of 1927, was considered. All the votes totalling a sum of \$41,260 were approved. Details of the votes were given in yesterday's Daily Press.

The Colonial Secretary presided and those present were the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Sir Shou-san Chow, the Acting Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman), Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Sheaton, Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes and Hon. Mr. R. H. Kewell.

The Chairman: There is one small item, not on the agenda, which I wish to put before you. You will remember that we have, from time to time, passed supplementary votes for the maintenance of Sgt. J. Robertson, late of the Hong Kong Police Force, who was injured in the course of his duty. Consumption developed and we have paid for his treatment for very many weeks now. We undertook to continue his treatment for three months from August 1st but it is recommended that the treatment be continued for six months. I have not been able to put a formal vote before you, but I want to send an answer to London. If you are agreeable to continue the treatment for a further three months at \$9 6/- a week I will send a telegram to that effect and put the formal vote before you at the next meeting.

Hon. Mr. Owen Hughes: Has he retired from the Police Force?

The Chairman: He has been invalided out.

It was agreed that the money should be provided for continuing the treatment for a further three months—that is for six months from August 1st.

THE SIKH FEUD.

ALIBI NOT BELIEVED.

COURT ISSUES GENERAL WARNING.

The case in which five Sikh watchmen were charged with assaulting two of their countrymen was concluded yesterday at the Central Magistracy before Major C. Willson.

Two of the defendants called witnesses to prove that they were somewhere else at the time of the assault. Mr. C. A. S. Russ, defending, described the evidence of the complainants as untrue and said that two of his clients had not been near the place of the assault on the day in question.

The Magistrate said that he could not accept the alibi and disbelieved the story of the defence. He fined the first, second and third defendants \$100 and the fourth and fifth defendants were mulcted in the sum of \$50. All of the five defendants were bound over to keep the peace for six months in their personal bond of \$50 each.

Major Willson also warned all the Indians in Court that should there be more troubles among themselves, he would deal with the matter severely. He would not impose a fine but would send them to gaol.

TAXICAB CO. ASSETS.

CREDITORS TO HAVE FULL PAYMENT.

A meeting of creditors of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Co., Ltd. was held at the offices of the liquidators (Messrs. Fleming and Cleland, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews) yesterday morning, Mr. Fleming presiding. The chairman announced that all creditors would be paid in full and that a substantial balance would remain.

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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

ONE AGAIN THE POLITICAL SITUATION
IN CHINA HAS UNDERGONE A
REMARKABLE CHANGE.

General Chiang Kai Shek, the military leader of the Nationalist Party and the head of the Kuomintang expedition against the North, has retired.

It is too early yet to say what effect the disappearance of this former popular hero will have, but opinion is strengthening that the Hankow and Nanking sections of the party will re-unite.

In the meantime Canton, which has been under the nominal control of Chiang Kai Shek, is uneasy regarding the future and the military authorities are exercising the greatest vigilance in order to prevent any sudden attempt to overthrow or interfere with the present administration.

The HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS

gives a general review of the position and notes the changes which take place day by day. It is the paper which should be sent Home regularly. It will keep friends and business associates in close touch with the trend of affairs.

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WHO WILL SUCCEED CHIANG?

DISCUSSIONS IN CANTON.
PROBABLE RE-UNITED PARTY.

NANCHANG NAMED AS
HEADQUARTERS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

All available Canton troops are now being concentrated at Shiu-kwan in order to prevent any invasion of Kwangtung by "Reds" before the expected re-unification of the Nanking and the Hankow factions of the Kuomintang. It is feared that the troops under General Chien Ta Chun, a Chiang Kai Shek adherent, may show disaffection following the resignation of their recognised Chief, but others favourable to Hankow and Nanking are not unprepared for an event of this character. If there is any invasion at all it will come by way of Hunan through Shiu-kwan.

It is suggested as a basis of compromise between Nanking and Hankow that the future headquarters of the proposed re-united party should be at Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi. This, it is thought, will obviate any complaint on one side or the other on the ground of preference.

Some Kuomintang politicians and militarists in Canton are still afraid of General Chen Chiang Ming, one time second in power and influence to the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen in the Kuomintang Party. Since the report of the fall of General Chiang Kai Shek, there have been discussions in certain circles on the possibility of recalling General Chen to power and this has aroused no little excitement on the part of the "Reds." Another leader frequently mentioned in these days is General Hsu Chung Chi, an enemy of General Chiang Kai Shek.

Generals Li Tsai Hsin and Huang Shao Hung, the two leading militarists in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, accepted appointments from General Chiang Kai Shek on August 10th as commanders of the 8th department of "anti-Red" army. This was not known to the public until yesterday, and the news has given rise to the opinion that these militarists are still in favour of Chiang.

Yesterday was the first day in Canton, when "active steps" were taken to enforce the luxury tax. Several business houses saw fit to avoid trouble by temporarily withdrawing their goods from the market.

Canton Police have arrested 68 "Reds," or "counter-revolutionaries" during the last few days, and they will be charged with sedition and treason.

A movement is on foot in Canton to demand the rendition of Macao. According to certain authority, the present lease of Macao to the Portuguese was for only 99 years, and that this term expires this year. It is suggested that the Portuguese should be requested by China to surrender the territory.

After August 21st permits for the importation of coal (as issued by the anti-Japanese Boycott Committee) will be withdrawn, and after that date, all factories and steamers within Chinese jurisdiction have to use native coal.

The ferry men's strike, which has caused no little inconvenience to the public, is to be called off, on the advice of mediators, who will try to see that justice is done to all parties.

CHINESE INHERITANCE CASE.

LAW AS TO ADOPTED SONS.

REMARriage OF WIDOWS.

A VILLAGE ELDER'S EVIDENCE.

Translations of Chinese law upon the adoption of children and the taking of a second husband were read by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Alabaster, K.C., is representing Ngai Chung Sz, who sues on behalf of her adopted son for administration of the estate of Ngai I, her late husband's father.

The defendant is Ngai Yee Mui, the daughter of Ngai I, who died at 5, Tsat Tsz Mui, Hong Kong in 1908.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brookes, appears for the defendant.

The three grandsons of Ngai I all died unmarried and intestate. Their father died and left his *tin-jung* wife, Ngai Ching Sz. The widow states that she has not renounced her right to her husband's family name, although she has married again; and that according to Chinese law she is entitled to inherit on behalf of her son the fortune left by her husband's father. She therefore seeks the administration of the estate.

Ngai Yee Mui is also alleged to have married twice, and by so doing to have renounced her claim to her father's family name. She denies that she has been twice married, and claims that she is entitled to inherit the fortune.

The Adopted Son.

The Chinese law read by Mr. Alabaster is as follows:

A discarded child under three years, though of a different surname, may be received into a family and reared, and may adopt the surname of the person rearing him. He shall on no account be adopted as the heir of the person rearing him on the ground that the latter has no son of his own.

If a man or woman begs some other person of a different surname, for a child, and brings him up as his or her foster son, such foster son, when he willingly reverts to his former parents' family, shall not be allowed to take with him back to his original family his share in the estate of his adopted family. He who has picked up a discarded child or under three years for rearing, shall, according to law, be allowed to make such child adopt the surname of the family, but shall not be allowed to adopt him as heir, though he might have no son of his own. Such foster son shall be allotted a portion of the estate of his foster father (as might be decided upon) after due consideration. All the foster sons may not be compelled to revert to their former respective families in any way. In case anyone who falsely claims a certain family as his own, with a view to the acquisition of the property in consequence of such reversion, he shall be dealt with and punished according to law.

A woman, while taking charge of the property of a family, may openly invite a man to come to her home and become her husband. The proletariat should be tolerated to do what is convenient to them. Should secret intercourse be attempted, thereby bringing about a demoralising effect on the custom, such practice must be prohibited and the offender must be expelled from the family when complained of by people in the neighbourhood or by people of the same clan. (Case in the eleventh year of the Kin Lung).

Village Elder And The Ngai Family.

In reply to Mr. Alabaster, a Chinese village elder said he had investigated the history of the Ngai family. They had lived in the village of Tsat Tsz Mui ever since Hong Kong became a British colony. When Ngai's son died his widow continued to live in the same house until it was demolished. She took a man named Lam into the house to look after her.

Mr. Alabaster: Do you still regard her as a member of the Ngai family?—She never left the family. Witness added in reply to Mr. Alabaster that he could cite four or five cases in his own village of the adoption of sons over three years old. He had even heard of the adoption of a young man of 24.

Witness continued that Ngai Yee Mui, the defendant, was married about 40 years ago. She sold the house in which she lived 17 or 18 years ago and went to live in Siam. (Continued on next column.)

WILLS.

MR. A. J. COLLIER'S BIG ESTATES.

Resealing of probate of the will and a codicil annexed of the estate of the late Mr. Alfred John Collier, late of Horton Chapel, Chatham, Canterbury, Kent, who died on May 18th, 1926, has been granted to the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, attorney of the Public Trustee of England.

Mr. Collier's Hong Kong estate amounts to \$20,000 and his personal estate in England to £120,578. He was a retired superintendent of telegraphs in the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

In his will he states that he has already provided for his son, Mr. Malcolm David Collier, and bequeathes all his real and personal estate upon trust for the use and benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Edith Mildred Selfe; to her husband, Mr. John Lionel Selfe of Bonniavale, Cape Province, South Africa, and to her two sons, John Henry Selfe and Alfred Herbert Selfe. There is also provision for any son or daughter born later than these.

\$350,000 Estate.

Probate has been granted in respect of the Hong Kong estate of Wong Pong Kwan, *alias* Wong Lan Po, *alias* Wong Yuen Hop, late of Lung Kin Village, Kwangtung Province, who died on September 2nd, 1926.

It is indicated in the will that deceased's wife, concubines and daughters have been provided for, and the remainder of the estate is left to his two sons, Yeung Po and Yeuk Po, the two executors, whose address is given as 130, Bonham Strand East.

The estate left in this Colony amounts to \$350,000.

OBITUARY.

MR. W. R. COTTON.

OF THE NAVAL DOCKYARD.

The death of Mr. William Robert Cotton, Foreman of Stores of the Royal Naval Dockyard, took place at the Naval Hospital early this week, following a severe attack of cerebro influenza.

Mr. Cotton came to Hong Kong by the *Manila* on May 28th last to relieve Mr. C. Welch, when the latter was appointed to Portsmouth Dockyard. Mr. Cotton had previously served in the Naval Yard at Hong Kong from 1903 to 1906, after which he was for 5 years at Sydney, and returning to England, was appointed to Pembroke Dockyard, and reappointed later to Portsmouth Dockyard. In December, 1926, Mr. Cotton was promoted to Foreman of Stores, Gibraltar, arriving there in February, 1927, but he only completed two months before being re-appointed to Hong Kong.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley Cemetery, and was attended by officers of deceased's department and other Naval Dockyard representatives. There were floral tributes from the widow and daughter, and from friends and Naval Yard departments, etc.

The bearers were the European Storeroommen of the Naval Stores Department.

Much sympathy has been extended to the widow and daughter in their bereavement.

RUBBER AND MINING.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on rubber and mining shares:

Dividends.

Main Nawar South, Ltd.: 1/- 2nd interim.

Kedah: 30 per cent. final, making 65 per cent. for the year.

Quotations.

Allenby's \$2.75
Ayer Panas 10.35
Glencaly 2.75
Jeram Kuantan 1.72
Jimah 2.35
Kedah 4.05
Malaka Pindas 2.25
Pajamas 2.40

leaving two sons behind her. Both of them bore her husband's surname, "Li." The ages of the sons were 26 and 25. He only knew of one widow in his village who had taken another man, and in this case both continued to live in the former husband's house.

The defendant's ancestral tablets bore the surnames of her two husbands, Chiu and Li. Witness said he himself had three adopted sons—aged nineteen, nine and four years. The hearing was adjourned.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN D. C. LOGAN, M.C.

FOLLOWING OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS.

A VERY POPULAR MEMBER OF THE BRITISH COMMUNITY.

FULL MILITARY FUNERAL ATTENDED BY OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS.

PIPERS, MUFFLED DRUMS AND FIRING PARTY.

The Colony mourns the death of one of its most popular young residents in the demise of Captain Donald Clements Logan, M.C., who passed away at the Peak Hospital in the early hours of yesterday morning.

He will be missed for his genial personality, his all round sportsmanship and his enthusiasm and efficiency as a highly popular officer of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, and a keen commanding officer of the Scottish Company.

His popularity among the whole of the British community in general was more than demonstrated at the funeral which took place at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, last evening. It was attended by quite three hundred residents, including many ladies, while in addition there were between 150 and 200 Military ranks, including Volunteer Officers and other ranks, members of the Scottish Company, the G.O.C. and his staff, K.O.S.B. Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers, and Officers from practically all the military units now stationed in the Colony. The funeral was one of full military honours, and was of a most impressive character, with pipers, muffled drums, buglers and a firing party. Floral tributes numbered hundreds and hid the base of the Monument before they were removed to the Cemetery, another eloquent testimony to Captain Logan's popularity.

The death of Capt. D. C. Logan, M.C., which occurred at the Peak Hospital about 4 a.m. yesterday, was not entirely unexpected, in view of the serious nature of the bulletins which had been issued regarding his condition during the past few days. Nevertheless the news that the week's struggle, following a very severe operation for appendicitis, had ended fatally cast a gloom over a large section of the community. Captain Logan, a young man of 31 years of age, was a fine athlete with a splendid war record, and was probably one of the most popular personalities in the Colony. His friends were legion in number and he was esteemed by all. A week ago last Sunday he appeared to be in the best of health. On Monday, the 8th inst., he was taken suddenly ill and an operation for appendicitis had to be performed immediately. This proved more serious than expected and on Friday practically all hope of recovery was abandoned. Then he seemed to rally a little and as each day passed hopes revived that a strong constitution would pull him through. It was not to be, however, and the end came, as stated, during the early hours of yesterday morning.

The late Captain Logan's father, Mr. W. Logan, the well-known local sharebroker, is in the Colony, but the other members of the family, Mrs. Logan, and a younger brother and sister are away. His married sister, Mrs. Bartholomew, left the Colony last year, and is now at Baghdad, where, Mr. Bartholomew (who was formerly with Holyoak, Massey & Co., and later with the Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotels) has taken up a business position. Mr. Kenneth Logan, younger brother of the late Captain Logan, is at Singapore. With all of them, including Captain Logan's fiancée, Miss I. Thornhill, the very deepest sympathy is felt by the whole Colony.

Captain Logan received his early education at the old Kowloon School (now the Central British School), and completed his education at Herne Bay College. Shortly after the outbreak of the Great War he joined up in the 5th Buffs (East Kent Regiment), later being commissioned in the 5th Loyal North Lancs. Regiment, with which he saw much service in France, where he won the Military Cross for gallantry on the field. His decoration was presented to him by Hon. Sir Claud Severn, C.M.G., who was then the Officer Administering the Government. During the War the deceased was promoted Captain and appointed Staff Officer of Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting at Aldershot.

Following the conclusion of hostilities, Captain Logan returned to Hong Kong and joined the firm of Reiss & Co., and following that firm's liquidation he remained with Holyoak, Massey & Co. Revisiting England in 1923, he returned here with his brother Kenneth. Last year he joined the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company as accountant, succeeding Mr. J. Hooper. He was employed there in that capacity at the time of his death.

It is as an officer in the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps that the late Captain Logan will be best remembered. As he was an enthusiastic soldier during the war, so he was, an enthusiastic officer while commanding the Scottish Company of the local Volunteer Corps. He was a keen and efficient officer, and he infused his enthusiasm into the Company he commanded, so that to-day there exists within its ranks an *esprit de corps*, and success that has no rival. It is largely due to him that it is so efficient.

Captain Logan joined the Volunteers in May, 1920, was Commissioned a Second-Lieutenant in February, 1923, and in March, 1926, was appointed in Command of the Scottish Company. He was a very keen rifle shot, and organised and conducted the first Torchlight Tattoo of the Infantry Company, and also commanded the Royal Guard of Honour which the Scottish Company provided on the occasion of the Investiture held by H.R.H. Prince George, when H.E. the Governor was invested with the K.C.M.G. Order.

Other Activities.

Captain Logan was an active member of the St. Andrew's Society of Hong Kong, a member of the Amateur Dramatic Club, a member of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, where he was a familiar figure in rowing. He had represented the Colony at rowing, and had the honour of being the first man to scull around the Island, a distance of 26 miles. He started from the Yacht Club at 10.30 a.m., and despite handicaps, arrived back at 5.30 p.m. He was a keen Rugby football player, and was enthusiastic with regard to all sports.

At the time of his death, he was President of the Sports Committee of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, and was Hon. Secretary of the Hong Kong Rifle Association.

Captain Logan was a Freemason, and was R.W.M. Lodge Eastern Scotia, No. 923, S.C., and G.O.L.G., Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in the District of Hong Kong and South China.

The flag of the Hong Kong Club was half-masted yesterday.

(Continued on page 10.)

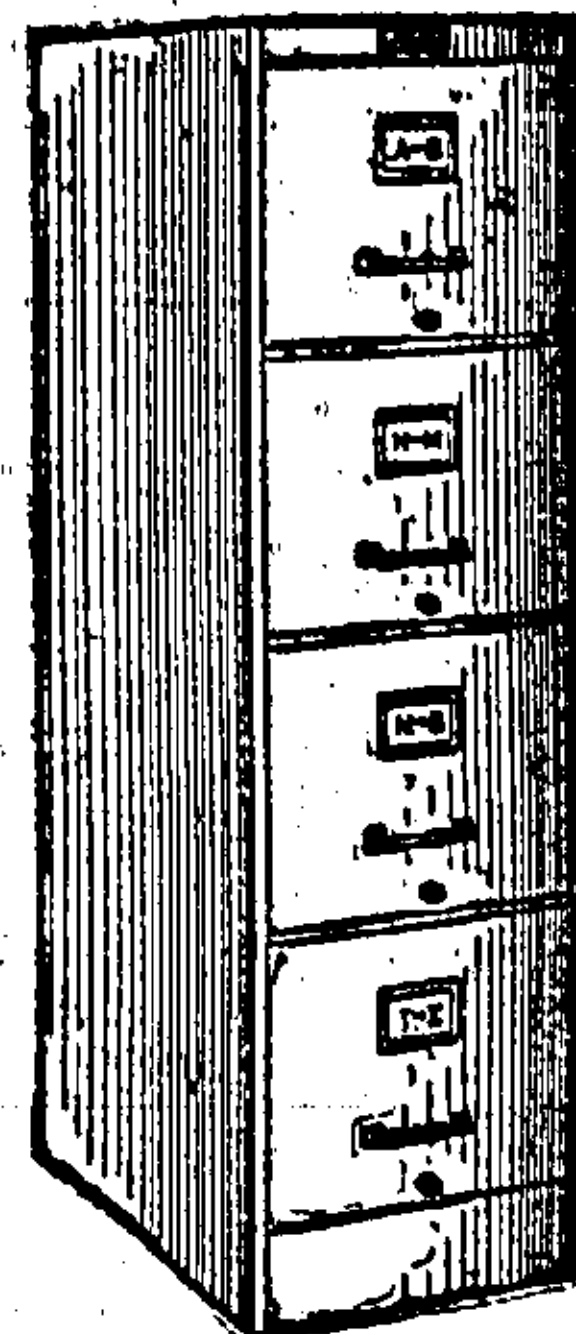
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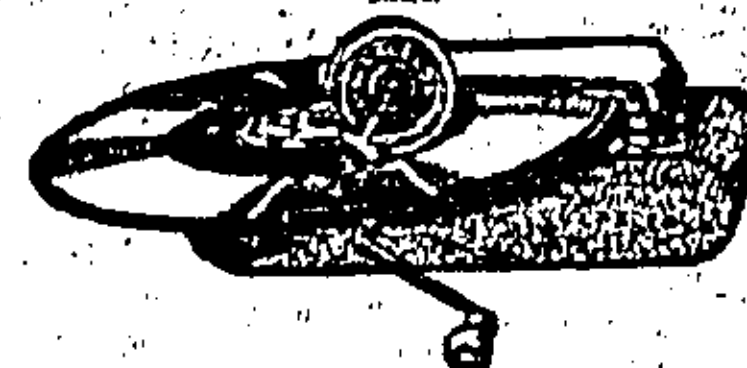
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A HISTORY OF CHINESE LITERATURE. By HERBERT A. GILES. \$9.25
CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT OF JAPAN AND CHINA. By DR. K. TSUCHIDA. ... \$3.75
HISTORY OF CHINESE PHILOSOPHY. By D. T. SUZUKI. \$6.40
CHINA: YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. By E. W. WILLIAMS. \$1.00
MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF CHINA. By E. W. WILLIAMS. \$3.00
WHO'S WHO IN CHINA (Biographies of Chinese). \$9.00
A COURSE IN THE ANALYSIS OF CHINESE CHARACTERS. By R. B. BLAKNEY. ... \$5.00
THE CURRENCY OF CHINA. By EDWARD KEMP. \$12.50
THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CUSTOMS REVENUE. By STANLEY F. WRIGHT. ... \$5.00
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1926. ... \$2.00
FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA 1926. ... \$2.00

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BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

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OF THE UNDERMENTIONED VALUABLE PROPERTIES, Situate in the NEW TERRITORIES in the Colony of Hong Kong: NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 53, on which is situated the TAI WAN GLASS FACTORY.

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For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

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Hong Kong, 18th Aug., 1927. [5233]

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WILL the Present HOLDER of

the following Shares in the

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in My Name please Communicate With-

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Hong Kong, 11th Aug., 1927. [5211]

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Available for Investment on

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LAST TWO NIGHTS

THE NEW

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CHARLES CHAMBER'S

REVUE COMPANY OF TEN

LONDON ARTISTES

TO-NIGHT AT 9.30

"HERE AND THERE"

To-Morrow Night,

Saturday, August 20th

"POT POURRI"

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES AND

THE STAR THEATRE.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 AND \$1.

Special Prices to Back Stalls for

Service-men in uniform, Saturday

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INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

APPLICATIONS for Admission to the above League must reach the Undersigned on or before the 31st AUGUST accompanied by the Entrance Fee of TWENTY DOLLARS. No Club can be admitted to the League unless affiliated to the Hong Kong Football Association.

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary. [5207]
P.O. Box 233.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS for Affiliation to the above Association must reach the Undersigned by the 31st AUGUST accompanied by the Necessary Fee of TWO DOLLARS. Newly affiliating Clubs ONE DOLLAR Entrance Fee Extra.

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary. [5208]
P.O. Box 233.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

REFEREES AFFILIATION.

APPLICATIONS from Qualified Referees for Affiliation to the above Association must reach the Undersigned by the 31st AUGUST accompanied by the Annual Subscription of ONE DOLLAR.

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary. [5209]
P.O. Box 233.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

COMPANIES WINDING UP

No. 3 of 1926.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COM-

PANIES ORDINANCE 1911-

1925

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE RUSSO-

ASIATIC BANK.

NOTICE OF FIRST AND FINAL

DIVIDEND TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that a First and Final Dividend

of One Hundred Per Centum has been

declared, in this matter, and that same

may be received at my Office, on

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of AUGUST,

1927, or on Any Subsequent Week Day

(excepting Saturdays) between the

Hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Upon applying for Payment, the

Notice already sent to Creditors must

be produced to the Undersigned.

Dated 15th August, 1927.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,

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Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court

and Garden—Apply: LINSTEAD &

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APPLY

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TO LET

OFFICES

STEPHENS' BUILDING,

67/69, DES VŒUX ROAD

CENTRAL.

AND

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,

CHATER ROAD. [525]

INTIMATIONS.

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Apply to—
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TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET on 3rd Floor, 1A, CHATER ROAD. Moderate Rental. Apply—P.O. Box No. 511. [5108]

WANTED.—5/8 ROOMED HOUSE. Lease, Mid-levels or near Peak Tram preferred.—Apply: Box No. 5121, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5121]

ROOMS.—Hong Kong, Kowloon single, double, flats furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture. House \$20,000,000 wanted. Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630.

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London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, August 19th, 1927

"TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION"

AT SHANGHAI.

WISER councils have prevailed

among the Chinese Ratepayers of

the Shanghai Settlement and the

Federation of Street Unions has

recommended its members to pay

the new municipal levy for the next

six months. The agitation against

the increased rate was from with-

out, not from within the Settle-

ment. It was brought in on the

rising tide of the Nationalist ad-

vance; and the abb has carried it

away. The agitation was conducted

with considerable skill and bears

the hall mark of its anti-British

origin. "No taxation without re-

presentation." This adaptation of

America's War of Independence

slogan was well calculated to draw

sympathy from those who see in

Chinese Nationalism the uprising

of an oppressed nation under its

own Franklins and Washingtons.

Whether they imagine that the In-

ternational Settlement is the only spot

in China where the principle does

not apply is not known. No doubt

"democratic opinion" in America,

England and elsewhere has a vision

of a Kuomintang assembly with

elected representatives from the

provinces that the Nationalist party

now controls voting every dollar

needed for the social reforms that

are its proclaimed policy and for

the furtherance of its crusade to

sweep militarism from China. Even

if it is admitted that these things

do not exist, still they are the

aim of a re-awakened China and

will come in due time! Alternately

it might be argued that Shanghai

should show China the right way;

or in other words this sympathy

for an "oppressed people" is only

another name for urging generosity

at the expense of others.

What are the actual facts?

China is weighed down with taxa-

tion levied at the will of the

dominating military authorities

and ruthlessly exacted. There is no

"representation" in the Shanghai

Native City unless the military

leaders who decide what money they

need to carry on wars and govern-

ment can be called by that name.

There is no sign of this excellent

principle being applied in Canton,

INTIMATIONS.

ON

SPECIAL SHOW

The Toilet

Preparations

of

ELIZABETH ARDEN

LONDON.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

HONG KONG.

They find no parallel in the native city. Recently a market building collapsed because, though warned, the native authorities took no steps to remedy the defects that inevitably led to catastrophe; shortly before that one of their bridges foundered.

The object of any form of constitution is to secure, not representation of every fancy and fad on its governing body, but good government. The state of China in general and of the native city of Shanghai in particular do not suggest that good government would be secured in Shanghai by handing it over through the medium of the franchise to the Chinese who form the majority of its population. There is no evidence that the Chinese themselves desire such responsibility. They prefer to leave the business of government to appointed experts. They are quite without the British passion to serve on some great or small elected authority from Parliament to the parish council. With the retreat of the gunmen and the kidnapping gangs who were the instruments of Britain's enemies in Shanghai, the Chinese of the Settlement will, we think, be only too pleased to get back to trade, leaving politics alone. That there should be some measure of Chinese representation on the Council is another matter. Seat have been offered and no doubt Chinese members will be as welcome and as useful as the respected Chinese members of the Legislative Council of this Colony. That is entirely different to placing Shanghai at the mercy of an electoral system for which her population is utterly unprepared.

One Chinese case of small-pox was reported on Wednesday from the Victoria District.

Jewellery worth \$104 was reported stolen from No. 28, Wusung Street, on Wednesday.

A Chinese boarding house runner has reported the theft from his person in Shanghai Street of \$35 in notes.

A tea-party is being held at 88, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on Sunday afternoon on the occasion of the inception of business of the Bombay Cafe which is at this address, and also at 9 and 11, Cheung Sha Wan Road.

Attempting to alight from Aberdeen bus No. 308 while in motion, a sanitary coolie fell and injured his head. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital, but refused to stay after he had been attended to.

A Chinese carpenter was taken to the Kowloon Hospital suffering from injury to his head caused by a brick falling on him from the roof of No. 15, Kowloon Tong, which is under going repairs. Before being removed to the hospital, the man received first aid from Military nurses and sisters living at No. 327, Kowloon Tong.

Five Chinese surnamed Loo figured in an assault case before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning. Four of the Loos were alleged to have assaulted the other Loo. Mr. H. Lo told the Magistrate that he had just been instructed for the defence, and asked for a date to be fixed for the hearing of the summons. Major Willson fixed Thursday afternoon next.

Before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood in the Supreme Court yesterday the Wuchow Receiving Agency, of 33, Bonham Strand East, sued the Tsang Hong and Kau Kee Company, of 27, Queen's Road Central, for \$8,000. The money was owed by defendants upon five promissory notes issued during February and March last, four for \$1,000 each and one for \$2,000. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. S. Hugh Jones, appeared for the plaintiffs. The case had already been partly heard. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Henry Harold Farham, master mariner of the s.s. *Mou Sang*, to Miss Gwendolen Ellen Mead, on board the *Fadhmir*, and of No. 1, Whitnash Road, Leamington Spa.

Passengers for Hong Kong who arrived by the P. & O. s.s. *Morea* yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Martin, Mr. T. Tallon, Miss E. D. Shields, Lt. C. Crawshaw, Mr. J. D. Harty, Comdr. and Mrs. J. P. Cotter, Mr. Ansell, Lt. Comdr. E. Berthon, Lt.-Col. W. Whyte, and Mr. P. R. Austin.

At a meeting of the Committee in charge of the cemetery fund for the burial of Chinese killed in the May 30th incident of 1925, it was reported by the Chairman that \$30,000 is needed to complete the work. Donations, it was stated, include \$10,000 from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.; \$10,000 from the Hwa Shen Tobacco Co., and \$5,000 from the Coal Merchants' Guild.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Officer, the Band of the 1st Battalion Queen's Royal Regiment will play at Evensong at 6 p.m. on Sunday in St. John's Cathedral. A special gathering will be held in St. John's Cathedral Hall, on Sunday, after Evensong. A cordial welcome will be extended to all Service Men and others. There will be music and light refreshments.

A strong detachment of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, headed by the full regimental band and pipers went for a route march in the upper levels yesterday morning. Leaving barracks at 7.30, they marched up Garden Road and then proceeded along Robinson Road to the Western District. They returned to barracks about an hour later. In spite of the early hour the soldiers were followed by crowds of coolies and small boys at various points on the route.

The dispute arising from the discharge of a number of workers from the Mai Tai Cigar Factory, at No. 3, Gage Street, on account of business depression, has been ended. Stern measure have been taken by the authorities, who warned the discharged workers and their guild officials that drastic action would result if there was any repetition of the disorderly scenes outside the factory last week-end. Since this warning workers

THE KIANGWAN PLANE INCIDENT.

AN OFFICIAL BRITISH STATEMENT.

CHINESE RETURN THE WINGS.

GENERAL SUN DIRECTING NORTHERN OPERATIONS ON TIENSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY.

KUOMINTANG NANKING MILITARY OFFICES BEING REMOVED TO SHANGHAI.

HANKOW TROOPS ADVANCING TO INTERCEPT THE NORTHERNERS.

"All's well that ends well" may be exclaimed now that the Chinese military authorities have returned the wings of the British aeroplane, which was forced to alight at Kiangwan.

Hankow troops, presumably those of the "Moderates," have now entered the arena against the North, whom they hope to engage on Anhwei territory and put a stop to their further progress southwards.

Meanwhile, there does not seem to be anything in the nature of a rapprochement between the Nanking and Hankow sections of the Kuomintang, though probably force of circumstances will soon effect a union.

Marshal Feng, it seems, calls for the return of Chiang Kai-Shek, but that doughty warrior still remains in his native Chekiang town of Ningpo.

HANKOW TROOPS TO INTERCEPT GEN. SUN'S.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 18th.

Seeing that the collapse of the Nanking Government would present an opportunity to Sun Chuan-fang if the Hankow Government does not resolve to be beforehand, three divisions and 114 regiments of Hankow troops have been ordered to advance towards Anhui. Other Hankow troops are moving towards Chekiang.

General Chu Yu-Pok has issued an order for a general attack upon Feng Yu Hsiang's troops at the Lunghai Railway. He declares that he is personally directing the operations at the front.

Mr. Pan Fu, Peking Prime Minister, says that the Peking Government has entrusted Sun Chuan-fang with power to direct operations against the Southerners along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, while in the direction of the Lunghai Railway, General Chu Yu-Pok will be responsible for the pushing back of Feng Yu Hsiang's troops upon Southern Honan. With regard to the area of the Kin-Han Railway, the Fengtienese are being kept prepared but will not begin their attacks on Honan until further orders from the Ankuochun leaders.

THE WUHAN GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNORS OF KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI OFFER TO CO-OPERATE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, August 17th.

General Li Tsai Hsin, the Governor of Kwangtung, and General Huang Shao Hung, the Governor of Kwangsi, have agreed to recognize the Wuhan Government and have offered to co-operate with Wuhan and Nanking against the North.

QUESTION OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

KNOTTY POINT BEING DISCUSSED AT LAUSANNE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LAUSANNE, August 18th.

The World Ecclesiastical Conference on Faith and Order is finding the question of the Christian Ministry very difficult. A committee dealing with the matter reported on and emphasized the urgent need of measures to ensure recognition of the common form of ministry by all sections of the Church. The inability of the delegates of the Eastern Orthodox Churches to accept any form of ordination not based on the uninterrupted apostolic succession was one of the principal obstacles to agreement.

NEW YORK'S MAYOR ON HOLIDAY.

TO BE OFFICIALLY RECEIVED AT THE GUILDHALL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, August 18th.

Mayor Walker of New York, his wife and four friends have arrived on a two months' visit to Britain and the Continent.

The Mayor will be given a civic reception at the Guildhall, London, to-day. He is going to Dublin tomorrow to visit his father's birthplace.

The Mayor was very popular aboard the *s.s. Berengaria* and refereed three fights.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

MUTUAL COMMERCIAL BENEFITS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, August 17th.

The newly-signed Franco-German commercial agreement, which comes into force on September 8th, provides for the reciprocal grant of *de facto* most-favoured-nation treatment for practically all exports. The exchange will be at the present French minimum tariff.

Germany grants France the tariff already established for the benefit of other Powers.

The agreement reserves the complete liberty of the French Parliament to proceed with the projected Customs reform.

The status of individuals and companies, and questions of sea and river navigation and of German vessels in French colonies and protectorates, will be settled on the basis of international law.

The agreement will remain in force until April 1st, 1929, after which it may be terminated by either party on three months' notice.

Unrestricted most-favoured-nation treatment will not come into operation until December, 1928.

VALUE OF FLYING BOATS.

MAY COMPLETE SERVICE TO INDIA.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUSSY, August 17th.

The cruise of the Royal Air Force flying boats now proceeding in Northern Europe, and the coming cruise of flying-boats from Southampton to Singapore, have directed attention to the possibility of using these craft on the last section of the Imperial Airways route to India.

At present the flights on the section between Basra and Karachi are held-up pending ratification by the Persian Government of an agreement permitting flights along the Persian coast.

The value of flying boats in Imperial communications is generally recognised, and the *Times* suggests that two large passenger all-metal boats now being built for the Air Ministry might be used on the Basra-Karachi section to complete, without delay, the Egypt-India service. In view of the 100 per cent. reliability of the Cairo-Basra section, and the increasing volume of mail letters carried, the belief is justified that the commercial communities will use it freely when a through service is established.

BLINDING SHIPS FROM THE AIR.

SUCCESSFUL U.S. ARMY EXPERIMENT.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, August 17th.

Passengers on the liner *He de France* were approaching New York and watching an army bombing plane swooping down, when they were astonished to see a smoke screen which completely enveloped the liner.

It was later learned that this was an experiment by the United States army chemical warfare service, to demonstrate the feasibility of blinding ships from the air in an attack.

SEAPLANE RECORDS.

CLAIMED BY U.S. AIRMAN.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

SAN DIEGO, August 17th.

The Federation Aeronautique Internationale and the National Aeronautic Association will be asked to award the duration and long-distance records of seaplanes of the PMIO class to Lieutenant Connell Rodd, who completed 2,525.313 kilometres in 20 hours, 45 minutes, 40 seconds, beating the records of the German aviator Fritze Loose by six hours in time and 323 kilometres in distance.

PACIFIC FLIGHT.

TWO PLANES MISSING.

U.S. WARSHIPS TO THE RESCUE.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17th.

The navy radio station reports that at 7 o'clock this morning, Pacific time, the *Woolaroo* was 1,900 miles out, running satisfactorily.

Honolulu, August 17th. The *Woolaroo* has landed at Wheeler Field here, and thus wins the first Dole prize of \$25,000.

Second Prize Winner.

Honolulu, Later.

The *Aloha* has landed, and wins the second Dole prize, of \$10,000. The *Woolaroo* took 26 hours, 20 minutes. Many thousands had gathered, and there was wild enthusiasm among them as they cheered the aviators in the *Woolaroo*, whose arrival was greeted with a salute of bombs bursting in the air.

The pilot, Goebel, stepped out dressed in a lounge suit, with his linen spotless. Davis, his navigator, was in naval uniform. The *Woolaroo* started last from Oakland.

Pilot's Wife Creates A Scene.

LATER.

Mrs. Jensen, wife of the pilot of the *Aloha*, broke through the ranks of the military police and raced to Goebel's side, narrowly escaping the whirling propeller.

She exclaimed: "God bless you; can't you tell me something about Martin? Is he still in the air? Where do you think he can be?"

She threw her arms about the flier and kissed him several times before Governor Farrington and the prize giver, Mr. Dole, could reach him.

Jensen's *Aloha* took 32 hours, 18 minutes. When her husband's machine landed at Wheelerfield, Mrs. Jensen was hysterical with joy. She collapsed and had to be carried to the machine by army officers. Jensen expressed his belief to his wife and the cheering crowd.

Mrs. Jensen recovered from her faint, rushed, hugged and kissed her husband.

Searching For Missing Planes. The Naval Authorities are now alarmed at the fate of the *Golden Eagle* and the *Miss Doran*, which are believed to be down owing to lack of fuel. They have ordered an intensive search, in which Naval seaplanes will be most active, and a warning has been broadcast to all ships between San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands to keep a sharp lookout for floating planes.

U.S. Warships Speedy Work.

SAN DIEGO, August 18th.

The aircraft-carrier *Langley*, accompanied by an aircraft-tender, are going full speed to the far Allene Islands in search of the *Golden Eagle* and the *Miss Doran*.

Admiral Jackson is aboard the destroyer *Macdonough*. The destroyers *Hull*, *Sumner*, *Myer*, *Lavallette*, and *Hazelwood* are also searching for the missing aeroplanes.

In "Network" Formation.

HONOLULU, August 18th.

Admiral McDonald ordered the warships *Holland*, *Ortolan*, *Sunadin* and thirteen submarines to proceed eastward in network formation to search for the missing planes.

CHINESE IN JAVA.

ATTEMPT TO FORM ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

BATAVIA, August 13th.

An attempt to boycott Japanese goods has started here, emanating from the Kuomintang.

Threatening letters have been sent stamped "Patriotic League," stating that Japanese troops have been landed in Shantung, violating the sovereign rights of China, as a result of which a most rigid boycott has been proclaimed in the mother country.

The message adds: "You will agree that our duty as patriots and brothers is to support the mother country. Should you prefer personal profit to the mother country's interest you will be punished. We hope you take the warning to heart."

Four Chinamen agitators have been arrested and probably expelled. Two distributors of letters have been absconded. *Strait Times*.

AN IRISH POLITICAL FARCE.

WHY MR. JOHN JINKS STROLLED AWAY.

QUESTION OF HIS EXPULSION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DUBLIN, August 17th.

The expulsion of Mr. Jinks from Captain Redmond's National League party will probably be the next step in the Irish political drama.

He left the Dail before the division, and did not return. He strolled about the city this morning, and reports of his kidnapping are unfounded.

Mr. Jinks told an interviewer that his constituents were opposed to a coalition, and had urged him to support the Government which was best for Ireland.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE LEWIS.

NO EVIDENCE OF SUICIDE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MONTREUX, August 17th.

The report of the examining magistrate in the enquiry into the death of Sir George Lewis, the well-known London solicitor, who was run over by a train here last week, discounts the idea of suicide. It says that Sir George Lewis slipped when running to catch a train and fell underneath.

THE LATE MR. ARMOUR.

A REVELATION REGARDING HIS ESTATE.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

CHICAGO, August 17th.

Commenting on Mr. Ogden Armour's death, the *Herald-Examiner* says that although he was rated as the world's second richest man, his estate is estimated at only \$25,000,000.

It was a financial casualty of the war, and took his punishment like a brave soldier. At the peak of his reverses, he lost \$1,000,000 a day for 130 days.

OBITUARY.

BRITISH PAINTER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, August 17th.

The artist, Mr. Canon Woodville, was found shot in his studio in St. John's Wood, and died while en route for hospital.

Mr. Richard Canon Woodville, best known as a painter of battle-scenes and made a name for himself many years ago, but latterly was little known. He was born in London in 1858 of Anglo-American parentage, his father being also an artist. Deceased studied in Germany. He went through a number of military campaigns, such as the Egyptian War of 1882 and the Turkish War of 1878, as well as the Albanian and other Balkan wars, and had several foreign decorations. His first exhibition at the Academy was in 1879, and after that he exhibited every year. He did much work for the Queen in Windsor Castle. He published "Random Recollections" fourteen years ago and wrote many articles for the press on travel and sport.

SCHOOL AGE IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT NOT PREPARED TO RAISE IT.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY, President of the Board of Education, when asked in Parliament to define the Government's policy in reference to the school-leaving age, said it remained the same as that which they had followed since they had been in office.

They had made it clear in various statements during the first session of this Parliament that they would consider on its merits any proposals made by a local educational authority to raise the school-leaving age under the powers conferred on the authorities by the Education Act.

The Government saw no reason to depart from that policy, especially as the Consultative Committee of the Board and the Association of Education Committees had expressed the opinion that local authorities could not provide accommodation for the proper education of children between 14 and 15 before 1933.

They were not prepared under existing circumstances to impose on the country the additional financial burden which would be entailed by a general raising of the age.

BRITAIN'S VITAL STATISTICS.

FEWER DEATHS AND MORE BIRTHS.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUSSY, July 17th.

The Registrar-General's return for the second quarter of the year shows that deaths in England and Wales totalled 107,600.

This is 61,000 less than in the preceding quarter, and 6,000 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. The absence of serious epidemics is a feature of the return, but 1,700 died from influenza during the quarter.

Birth during the same period numbered 171,000 which is nearly 4,000 more than in the preceding quarter, but 10,000 below the total of the second quarter of last year.

Four hundred and fifty of the employees of John Wright and Co., Birmingham, are on strike because an employee persisted in earning more than the amount allowed under the rules of the Iron Founding Workers' Association.

One of the rules declares that no man shall earn more than 23s. 6d. a day, or 23 17s. 6d. for a five-days week.

The employers state that the strikers are not willing to resume work unless the company will permit the victimisation of the man who has been the cause of the trouble. In any case, it is understood that they would refuse to handle the man's output after it had reached the limit laid down.

The company, supported by the employers' federation, takes the view that the union has no right to impose a limit on earnings, and they refuse to compromise with a position which does not allow of a man making as much money as he can.

Mr. Alexander Ramsay, chairman of the management board of the Engineering Employers' Association, said he had never, in his 15 years' experience of industrial negotiation, known a strike so little justified.

Sheer Merit.

Employers, he said, were always being challenged about low wages and confronted with American standards, and yet here was a case where piece-work was involved, and where the workers sought to limit earnings. The man's wages had been earned by sheer merit and the other men in the shop would be unwilling to take over his job on the same conditions.

One of the men told a reporter that the man's output was simply due to abnormal brawn and staying power, and the union did not wish a high-pressure standard to be established.

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THE "LEOPARDS" OF LIBERIA.

SECT THAT STEALS AND KILLS CHILDREN.

ARMED WITH CLAWS.

PRESIDENT'S STORY OF HOW THEY ARRIVED.

"Cannibalism is not prevalent in my country," declared President King, of the "black" Republic of Liberia, who arrived in London last month.

"Somewhere about 20 years ago (he continued) the Sierra Leone British Government broke the back of the 'Leopards'—a native secret society that practised child cannibalism and child sacrifice, and the surviving diehards of the movement fled, unfortunately, into our territory.

"From that moment we have borne an unjust reputation.

"The Leopards," said the President, "were a religious sect which, on certain feast days, clothed themselves in leopard skins, and armed with huge claws, crawled into the nearest towns to seize any small boy or girl (boy for preference) they could get hold of. The unfortunate children were then taken to the bush and sacrificed while the 'leopards' danced and drank palm toddy.

"In the last few years we have done much to stamp out these horrible excesses, and last year only two cases came to light."

Liberia was first colonised in 1822, when 80 negroes from Virginia, Georgia and Baltimore were taken to the African continent by an American colonising society. These settlers, dissatisfied with Sierra Leone, left and found a new home at a place which they named Monrovia. They spent 20 turbulent years, but with all their vicissitudes thrived and prospered.

The Americans who ruled them withdrew in 1848, and the people declared their independence in 1847.

President King has just been re-elected for the third time in succession.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE EXPENDITURE.

In the House of Commons last month Mr. Stephen asked the First Lord of the Admiralty the total amount so far expended in connection with the Singapore naval base.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty (Lieut.-Col. Headlam) said the total expenditure up to the 30th June is about £240,000.

REOPENING OF ROSYTH BASE.

TO CONCENTRATE RESERVE DESTROYERS.

The Admiralty is reported to be considering the re-opening of Rosyth which was closed down in 1923 in the interests of economy, as a base for reserve destroyers which are at present concentrated in the North, at Devonport and at Portsmouth.

TYPHOID IN ENGLAND.

DUTCH LETTUCES INFECT 25 PEOPLE.

Twenty-five people living within a radius of from 13 to 15 miles of Maidstone, Kent, have contracted para-typoid—a mild form of typhoid fever—from Dutch lettuces.

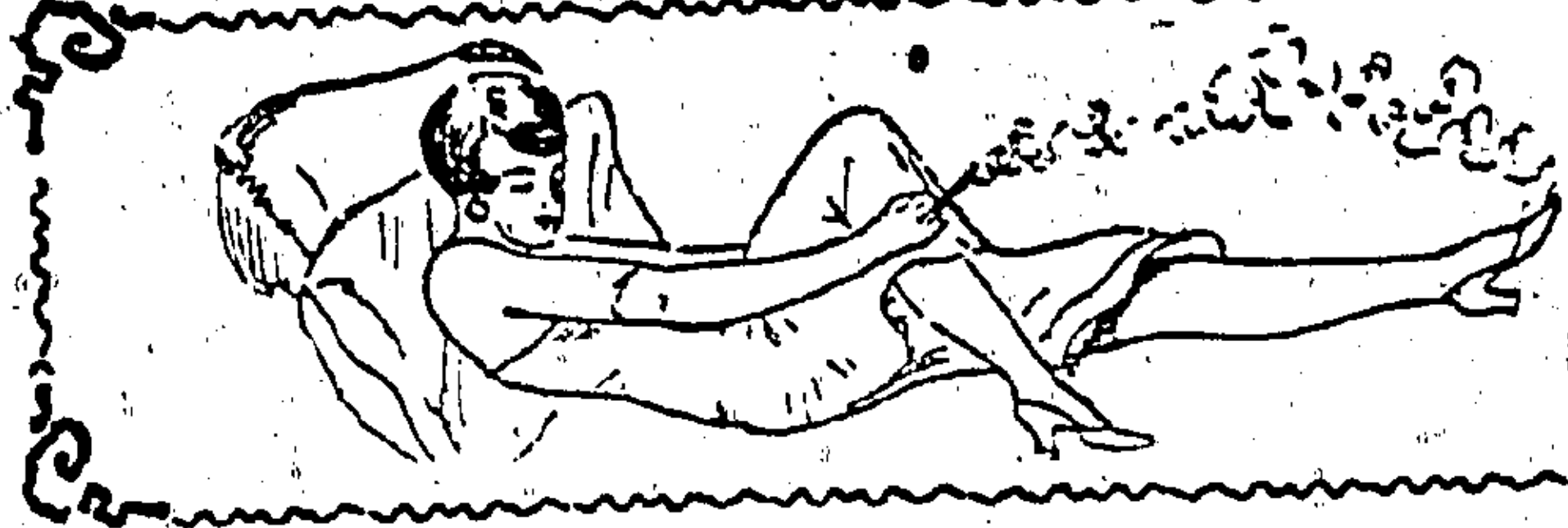
Dr. A. Greenwood, the county medical officer, traced the infection to a consignment of lettuces from Holland. He has asked all the medical officers in the county to see if any greenhouses in their districts are selling lettuces from Holland.

"The astonishing thing to me," said Dr. Greenwood, "is that people in Kent should be eating lettuces from Holland. I have so many in my garden that I could afford to give them away."

MALAYA'S OPIUM REVENUE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Campbell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what proportion of the revenues of the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, North Borneo, and Brunei, respectively, was derived directly or indirectly from opium in the last year for which figures are available.

Mr. Amery: The latest year for which I have complete information as to the proportion to the total revenue of the net revenue derived directly or indirectly from opium in 1925. The figures are as follows: Straits Settlements 27.06 per cent.; Federated Malay States 13.4; North Borneo 24.44; Brunei 20.8.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

FROM THE LAND OF THE RISING SUN.

The silk-worm's secret was first discovered by the Chinese, and even to-day Chinese silk is the most durable; but nearly all the lovely silken materials that make the native stores so picturesque come from Japan. For the Japanese silks excel all others in brilliancy of tone, evenness of texture, and charm of design. "Jap silk" such as one buys at Home is no relation to the silks we find here, and it is in deference to this fixed idea of English customers that Japanese silk is poor that so many silks are labelled Indian or Burmese.

The robe de style is making great strides and day by day one sees more versions of this charming style in the streets, in muslins and organdies, but, of course, taffeta is the ideal material for this type of dress. I found in the Grand Silk Store some Japanese taffetas which seemed to me to have been expressly designed for robe de style, for both in colour and pattern they had the slightly old world air which seems most suited to them. One was in a warm grey, the hint of pink being emphasised by a widely spaced tiny diaper pattern of a spray of vine, the grapes being a deep coral pink. A grey-green taffeta had a very narrow stripe of yellow, and was exactly like the silks our grandmother's wore long ago. More modern was a rose pink material starred with a small turquoise blue flower. These materials have a peculiar charm which it is hard to define but you have only to see them to realise how exactly they are suited to the robe de style. The taffeta is soft and yet crisp

and will not crack as the English variety does.

Among other silks I saw some of the favourite bordered dress lengths in crepe georgette printed with deep designs. There were two black pieces which took my fancy, both with loosely designed naturalistic patterns; the one of a large weeping willow and a grave white stork, and the other of water plants and moorhens, both in subdued colourings. A material I have not seen elsewhere and which would be very charming for a simple afternoon dress, was a white crepe georgette with a woven, silk damask border in squares and vertical lines. But it is impossible to mention a quarter of the interesting materials to be found at the Grand Silk Store; everywhere I turned I saw something which took my fancy and which was different to what I had seen elsewhere.

CINDERELLAS WANTED.

Do you take size four in shoes? You are lucky if you do, for you can get at Pamela (late Rolande Sarraut) the loveliest of French shoes, sample pairs in kid, satin and brocade, for \$2.50 a pair. During this month there are to be sales in each branch of this business. This week it is shoes and simple dresses, later will come hats, dance dresses, etc. Many of the shoes are far below cost price and all are smart. Among the frocks offered at bargain prices are muslin dresses from \$15 and lovely afternoon gowns in georgette, silks and chiffon from about \$25. This sale and the succeeding ones should on no account be missed.

SHOES! SHOES!!! DRESSES!! PAMELA (late Rolande Sarraut) Is holding a complete CLEARANCE SALE TO-DAY.

Owing to rebuilding operations, it is necessary to sacrifice all our goods at or below cost price to make a rapid clearance of stock.

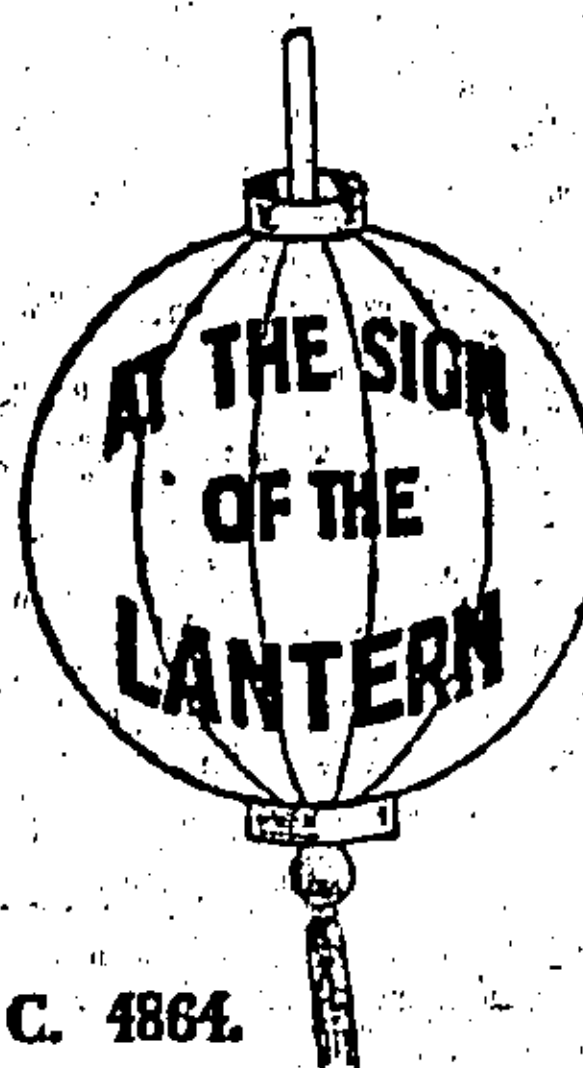
A wonderful opportunity for Ladies to fill up the gaps in their wardrobes with everything necessary for the remainder of the Hot weather season.

The Early Shoppers Secure the Best Bargains

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

NEW SUMMER FROCKS

Just Arrived
From \$15.00.



York Building,
Chater Road.
Telephone C. 4864.

ROSES AND DAFFODILS. KEEPING A YOUTHFUL SKIN.

Roses, and daffodils, sweet peas, and violets, all made of silk and velvet and ribbons, as sweet, and fragrant looking as those that lie in the flower girls' baskets! "Is this a fresh venture on the part of Lane, Crawford's," I wondered. After passing the furniture, in what used to be the hardware department, was I to encounter a florist's shop behind the shoes? But no, the mass of blossoms lying on the counter resolved themselves into shoulder posies and menu holders, made of silk and velvet.

Violets are to be the fashionable wear with furs and coats, and they are mostly in a deep rich shade like those blossoms one finds hidden under large leaves at the back of the bed or frame. There were hardly any of the "parma" shade. A single white gardenia is the correct flower to wear with black or navy blue and looks very smart on the lapel of a tulle or



A favourite pattern in spotted silk with the spots varying in size. The tracks in the skirt are a good way of dealing with a material of this kind for a holiday frock.

a somewhat severe black dress. For lighter frocks or evening wear, are small bouquets of bright little blossoms backed by velvet leaves. The flowers are made of silk ribbon, each petal being a little spiral roll of the ribbon, and this type of bouquet is far less likely to get dashed than that made of the ordinary silk flowers.

Quaint little gift posies made up like an early Victorian bouquet with a cut paper frill round them, rather as if they were pretty cakes on a dish! In the centre of each bouquet are three rather larger flowers made apparently of a rosette of crepe de chine. The stems of the flowers are bound in silver paper and there appear at the end three little tags of crepe de chine. Pull these and the larger centre flowers are withdrawn through the stem, revealing them.

(Continued on next Column.)

To keep the complexion of youth is nearly every woman's problem, and the boast of all beauty preparations from soaps to miraculous lotions. The skin is living tissue and like all living structures it shows the effects of age, by losing its youthful qualities of colour and softness. It tends in some cases to become florid and in others sallow. It ceases to be tightly drawn over the underlying structures and wrinkles appear.

These changes are chiefly marked on the exposed parts of the skin, the face and hands, and are due to the chronic irritation of the skin from exposure to wind and weather and above all to the sun. The most important thing for a woman to do if she wants to keep her youthful complexion is to avoid excessive exposure to sunshine. This does not mean foregoing outdoor exercise which is essential to the general health and so indirectly to the complexion, but that you should avoid recklessly exposing your skin to a strong sun if you wish to avoid the changes in the skin which indicate old age. The face should always be shaded by a brimmed hat or a sunshade, and powder, provided it is rightly applied and carefully removed at night is an excellent protection for the face.

Women who will devote much time and money to expensive beauty preparations, will not forgo a turban hat if turban hats are the fashion, and constantly expose their delicate skins, made all the more delicate by steaming, massage and creaming, to wind and sun.

Witch Hazel a very inexpensive astringent should be found on every dressing table. It is cooling and has healing properties. You will find it soothing if dabbed on the face after you have been out; it will prevent many little roughnesses and tiny wrinkles caused by the over-drying of the skin in the sun. I found that I could get several different sized bottles of witch Hazel at the Queen's Dispensary of a very fine make, and they showed me one of Yardley's new creams which is most delicately perfumed. It is called "Vanity Fair," and should I think be good. On the same shelf stood a row of little bottles of Iced Eau de Cologne for \$1.25. All eau de cologne is good to have, but the iced variety is very soothing when one feels tired and headachy, and it is just that tired headachy feeling which caused ugly lines between the brows and from the corners of the mouth.

seives to be—hankies! The bouquet of bright little flowers can be easily pressed together and will make a charming shoulder posy. This is a pretty and useful idea for a small gift or prize.

The newest flower fancy, however, will please Hong Kong hostesses even more. Real flowers often prove unsatisfactory table decorations here because, for our sins, I suppose, the vendors of Flower Street have such peculiar ideas about length of stem, and also fresh flowers fade very quickly at this time of year. Imagine a table, set with a perfect little blossom before each guest standing upright on its stem and bearing a place card, and the table vases filled with the same flowers on long graceful stems. The individual flowers are in sets of 12 for \$4.50 and with enough of the large vase flowers to complete the decorative scheme the cost would be under \$10. Daffodils, roses, orchids, sweet peas, tulips, and poinsettias are all equally charming, shaped and coloured in exact copies of the living flowers.

THE FREGOLI HAT.

The Fregoli hat has been named after a quick change artist of bygone days, and makes it possible for a clever woman of limited means to make one hat harmonise with several dresses. The hat should be a large feather weight felt or soft straw, with two slots cut in the back, as shown in the small diagram, through which the ends of the scarf which trims it are passed. The brim is cut away sharply below these slots to allow the scarf ends to be arranged round the neck in whatever way is found to be most becoming.

The scarf can be changed as often as desired, and a complete alteration can be effected by using a long length of black ribbon velvet, securing one end somewhere on the corsage with a large La France rose.

It will be found that a scarf attached to a hat in this way can be arranged far more gracefully than when it forms an independent item of the toilette.



The "Fregoli" Hat.

"CHEZ MADAME."

If you turn up Ice House Street beside the Hong Kong Electric Company's Showroom, you will find a flower decked staircase and up this a little bit of Paris. Here in her typically French salon Madame Sarraut is doing business pending the opening next month of her new premises at 10, Ice House Street, and is busily engaged in designing those charming little dresses which we have come to associate with her.

I think many of her clients will be sorry to think there is to be any change from the present surroundings, for it is hard to imagine anything more delightful. The French have a peculiar genius for carrying their nationality with them wherever they go, and, as many modern English shops are modelled on those over the channel, Madame's apartment has a familiar air of Home despite the chair coolies who lie smoking near the foot of the steps.

It is a big white walled room with a high ceiling, and the floor is stained black round a grey carpet; soft rose lace curtains veil the long windows. A suite upholstered in black velvet, a divan piled with cushions, and a well designed wardrobe and secretaire in dark oak make a beautiful and appropriate setting for dainty frocks. Madame herself, charming and smiling as ever, greeted me wearing one of her own creations, the tawny tones of the chiffon giving just the needful touch of warmth to her room. Husbands may rue that room, but their wives will love it. Those deep soft chairs, accompanied by little tea trays bearing fan and cigarettes, invite one to rest, to come, to see, and to be conquered, and on-leaving to conquer in just the right frock or hat.

The Store where Smart Women expect to find the New Styles

LANE, CRAWFORD'S LADIES' SALON.



SHINGLING WAVING MANICURING

The promptest and most courteous service in Town.
CAMPBELL MOORE.

19, Queen's Road Central (1st floor)
OPPOSITE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

After a warm and tiring day—there is nothing so refreshing as

OUR TOILET EAU DE COLOGNE.

Very Special Offer \$1.25 per large bottle.

Look in at

THE QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
(Next to Whiteaway, Laidlaw),
22, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Tel. No. C. 492.

LUXURY WITH ECONOMY.

KAYSEE Silk Stockings, with the famous Slipper heel
HOLEPROOF and WUNDER ROSE Silk Stockings
are all being offered at Bargain Prices during the present Sale at

POHOOMULL BROTHERS

A new stock of Hand embroidered Silk Shawls, Kimonos and Hourri Coats have just arrived and will be sold at reduced prices.

Plain, striped and coloured Silks for Dresses and Print Dress Lengths at Sale Prices.

For those who prefer them we have some high-class Chinese Silk Stockings.

DO YOUR SHOPPING AT
POHOOMULLS.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE.
Always up-to-date goods for up-to-date people.

A BIG ENTERPRISE.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw started in Calcutta in 1881 with a tiny corner shop. They had no fixtures and only a minute stock which was displayed on packing cases; to-day the firm has 44 branches all over the Far East, and they have successfully maintained their first tradition "no credit." "No credit, no bills, no superfluous stock, you can't have more goods till you have sold what you have already" are the orders from the head office at home. All these conditions make the position of the branch managers very hard, but they have been the basis of a widely successful business, and they give the public really amazing sales. Sales and bargain hunters produce curious anomalies. There is on the one hand the reckless buyers who lose their head at the thought of a bargain and buy anything because it is cheap. There is on the other hand the woman who never thinks anything is sufficiently reduced, who will refuse a dress at 25 dollars during the sale and pay 35 for it a week after the sale is over. That sounds incredible but every shop keeper will vouch for its truth. And thirdly, there is the wise woman, who knows what she wants and gets it at the most advantageous moment.

What Is Inside?

You may pass a shop everyday and never go in. Then one day a sale lures you, or possibly you simply want to dodge a shower or pass away a ten minutes' wait and you find inside just what you have been needing, some article you did not know was stocked by that particular store.

Now is the time to make the acquaintance of Whiteaway, Laidlaw if you have not done so already, and to see what amazing varieties of goods are contained on their two floors. Windows tell little, because no window dresser can guess the particular needs of every potential purchaser. It is only a personal visit which can show you whether or no you have been ignoring a good thing.

On The Verandah.

Did you know for example that they make furniture? I wandered out of bounds on to the verandah the other day and saw a chair in undress. It looked like some strange trap with its interwoven webbing bands studded with great copper springs about 8 inches deep on seat, arms and back, very different from the luxurious velvet covered chair I sank into so gratefully in Madame Sarraute's apartment; but her suite came, from Whiteaway's, and it was those horrid looking copper coils which made it so comfortable. They were quite a family party on the verandah, a group of carpenters, father and two sons, engaged on a wardrobe which was being sandpapered before polishing, and as it lay there on its back I could see how all the parts were dovetailed, not nailed. A pretty little girl, the child of one of the carpenters was sitting in a corner teasing out the horsehair stuffing for a chair. These suits, a deep chesterfield and two easy chairs, covered in linen, are only \$200 during the sale, though they are the regular price of \$250. I discovered a toaster for gas, fire, or oil stove, and a cunning device for sifting flour easily. There's a table on the same floor of remnants of curtain materials at quarter price.

What Colour Is "Dawkins"?

As I wandered about on the ground floor I noticed spun silk vests at half price, and cotton ones for 75 cents. A light silk shawl is very useful at this time as the Cantonese ones are really too warm and heavy; for \$0.35 you can get a crepe de chine shawl with long fringes in several pretty colours. "Lustreux" stockings attracted me first because of the curious names they give the colours: "Dawkins," "Alladin," "Powder Pink." The last is the complement of powder blue with a sort of silver grey sheen on the pink, which has a "slenderising" effect. These stockings are English artificial silk and are guaranteed to keep both shape and sheen in the wash.

A Useful Pet.

I found several dainty patterns in piece lace for \$2 a yard and heaps of insertions and motifs considerably cheaper. Fashion's latest fancy is the toy dog bag, a perfect model of a small dog with a zipper opening in his back which discloses a generous bag. These bags have had great success. I am told, both in America and London, and certainly those I saw in Whiteaway, Laidlaw were most charming and lovable little beasts.

(Continued on next column.)

AN ORIGINAL GIFT.

UNDIES, AND SOME SILK.

A pile of gaily painted silk bags, rather like handkerchiefs cases lay on the counter of the Pioneer Silk Store. What were they I wondered and what did they contain? Handkerchiefs or stockings perhaps? But in each was a pyjama suit. The jumpers are made of that brightly printed crepe with which we are familiar as linings of Haori coats, and trousers of plain crepe of the dominant colour. The jumper is cut on loose pretty lines and finished with a little cord at the neck, and I noticed that the material was good and strong. There are a variety of different patterns and colourings to suit all tastes, and packed in its little bag a pair of these pyjamas would make a charming gift for friends here or at home.

Kayser stockings are well tried friends, so I was the more glad to see at the same shop undies in that make for \$6.50 the set of two pieces. They have just got "Niagara Maid" glove silk underwear as well, which is a little more expensive at \$4 a garment but deliciously fine and soft. And the silk is all over embroidered white crepe de chine, quaintly old fashioned, but which would make up well for children's frocks or for petticoats. It is material which will give plenty of hard wear, and might, I think, be made into quite original dressing jackets.

"DOWN THE STRETCH."

AMERICAN TURF STORY AT THE QUEEN'S.

"Down the Stretch" which is showing at the Queen's until Saturday is a film of the turf. It would appear that other things besides the King's English are changed in crossing the Atlantic, for we should be sorry to believe that jockeys are starved to death in England. It hardly seems credible in any country for a jockey who is so weakened by fasting that he has to be helped onto his horse to win a race.

There are some remarkable photographs of the racing horses, and a real atmosphere of tense excitement is created, which communicates itself to the audience. Otis Hartan, that pathetically fat little man, has been spared his overpowering wife, and has adopted nigger make up. He is as usual very amusing, and with Marion Nixon as the heroine, makes a bright spot in an otherwise rather dull film. We confess to a great liking for these two. Neither of them is really first rate, but they both have a gift of sympathy. Otis Hartan shares all his little jokes, his enthusiasm and his woes, with his unseen audience, he is human, and Miss Nixon's pretty engaging ways are a refreshing change from too much brilliance and sophistication.

OUR CABARET.

SCORES ANOTHER SUCCESS.

"HERE AND THERE" REPEATED TO-NIGHT.

Mr. Charles Chamier's "Our Cabaret" scored another success last night when they presented "Here and There" to a crowded house. The performance throughout was of a first class character and the artists were given parts well suited to their talents. Chas. Mason was again to the fore. "Here and There" will be repeated to-night and to-morrow "Pot Pourri" will be staged.

Woolies.

Now we are beginning to look forward to cooler weather, the thoughts of many women turn to knitting. Sleeveless cardigans and little woolies for the babies must soon be procured, and you will be glad to hear that this firm has just received the latest pattern cards from Paton and Baldwins. These designs are all practical, pretty and easy to follow, and some of them were very attractive. Whiteaway's "Wonder-Wool" at \$3 the lb. is well known, but I saw in the sale both "Azalia Floss" and "May-Queen" wool at 2 oz. balls for one dollar. These wools are very soft and pretty with a fancy twist and an iridescent effect, and are particularly suitable for small people's little coats and suits.

LAWN TENNIS.

CHINESE ACE APPEARS.

PLAYS HONDA TO-DAY.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

Lum Po Wah, the celebrated Chinese player from Australia, who is on his way to Shanghai to represent China in the Olympic Games, this month, made his first appearance in the Colony on the Chinese Recreation Club courts. A handful of interested people, including many local Chinese exponents, were present to see him in action. Yesterday's exhibition was by no means any criterion of his form for, in the first place, his opponents were no match for him and secondly he had not recovered his land legs after his 32 days journey from Australia. He had a set of singles each with M. W. Lo and M. K. and then partnered Yew Man Kit against the Lo brothers in doubles, ending up by a set with Yew Man Kit. In all he proved to be much the superior.

His Style.

Lum Po Wah strikes me as a tennis personality. He is a well built athlete, possessing long reach and good height. He is just 21 years of age and appeared quick and agile on the court. His style is nothing extraordinary, but he shows himself to be the spectacular and fast player with plenty of reserve, but at times reckless. His service was the attraction yesterday and had a resemblance to that of Howard Kinsey. Both deliveries were hard and smoothly performed. He put plenty of swing and pull into it, often placing it in the extreme corner of the court. His forehand was particularly strong and he got in many fast and good length drives down his opponents' courts. He plays with a free and easy style and is an all round player, being very effective at his net. He showed himself to be very strong in the act of attack and made many clever manoeuvres to outplay his opponents. Lum Po Wah adopts the fast and aggressive game of the Australians and Americans and hits and holds his racket in their way.

His Weakness.

I noted that he was at fault many times in his foot-work and it was mostly when he endeavoured to score an ace. His backhand was also comparatively weak and he did not show up well in defence.

Local Matches.

During his stay here, local players will seriously test his skill and it will then be possible to judge his standard. He proved yesterday that he was good enough for Hong Kong's best and when Honda meets him this afternoon, he will undoubtedly be able to distinguish himself. The match begins at 5 p.m. on the Chinese court. Lieut. Brown will try conclusions on Sunday at about 4.30 and a capital game is anticipated.

A Short Review.

That Lum Po Wah has made a name for himself in Australia is proved by his successes there. He was junior champion and has been champion of South Australia for 1925, 1926 and 1927. He is one of Paterson's tennis pals and has played constantly with that great exponent. He ranks sixth best in Victoria, which is the principal tennis centre in Australia. He has also many times been engaged in the Interstate matches.

HONG DOUBLES.

Further progress was made in the H.K.C.C. Hong Doubles Tournament yesterday when two matches were decided in the first round, the results being as follows:—

Dr. J. R. Valentine and Dr. I. Newton (ove 2/6) beat A. E. Pritchard and W. Wooding (rec. 5/8) 6-3, 8-6.

A. Piercy and W. B. Cornaby (ove 3/0) beat G. D. Mead and O. J. Shannon (rec. 15) 7-5, 6-3.

On Wednesday Capt. Dobbie and Rev. Alexander (ove 15/3) beat I. E. C. McKay and J. R. Hinton (rec. 15) 6-4, 6-3; and Commodore J. L. Pearson and Pay-Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Shaw beat S. A. Arthur and P. E. Barker 8-0, 4-6, 6-2.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

To-day another three ties are down for decision, viz:—

1st Round:—H. V. Parker and R. P. Moodie (rec. 3/0) v. J. W. Alabaster and S. M. Gardard (ove 3/6); E. A. Griffiths and E. A. Simon (rec. 15/8) v. H. Graves and C. L. Sanders (rec. 8/0).

2nd Round:—Commodore J. L. Pearson and Pay-Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Shaw v. N. A. Nowers and J. M. S. Lloyd.

BASEBALL TOPICS.

VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

[BY HONOLULU KID.]

Baseball in the Colony this season has certainly met with a certain amount of bad luck. The Association has had difficulty in obtaining the diamond, the trouble of the Dragons, the Filipinos' protest, the unfriendly atmosphere created by the South China Athletic Association's management of the stand during the All-round "Honolulu Chinese" sojourn here, and, to cap it all, even the Protest Committee was said to have disagreed among themselves.

Despite all these "hoodoos" one could not but admire the perseverance of the players. Interest in the game, clean sportsmanship and a keen and friendly rivalry are still being maintained. These should command the sympathy and support of the general public as baseball itself is a thoroughly manly form of sport. According to Bull Sheet, the Club de Recreio's journal, baseball was first mentioned in the Bible where it is stated that "Eve Stole first; Adams stole second; Goliath was put out by David, the prodigal son made a home run, and Gideon rattled the pitcher."

As suggested by Mr. S. Hachiuma at the Protest Committee Meeting, the Baseball Association should endeavour to secure a piece of ground where ball games could be played during the autumn. There are many "fans" in the Colony who would certainly like to see the season extended. If the Association could do with a "scalped diamond" a piece of ground quite suitable for the purpose might be obtained at the Praya East reclamation, opposite Tin Lok Lane.

Mr. Richard Shim, manager of the S.C. Dragons has acted very wisely in selecting a few players from the Dragons to participate in the Far East Olympiad at Shanghai. The Lee brothers, Sling, and others may prove useful. The Honolulu boys may be alright, but it must not be forgotten that they will be matched against some first rate players from the Philippine Islands and Japan. Even if the Dragons do not find a place in the team, it will be a great lesson to them. They will get experience and learn a thing or two from players who are better than themselves.

The two best games played so far this season were those between the Japanese and the Dragons, and the H.K. Ball Club and the Dragons. The Japanese showed some sterling ball craft against the Dragons, and in every way they were superior to the Chinese. It was purely stage-fright that made them lose the game. When the Americans played the Dragons last Sunday, the Chinese did not have their proper team and the result was that the game was evenly matched. Both teams played well. The Americans put up the best fight of the season and it was a pity that they did not gain the victory.

The All-round Honolulu Chinese have so far won every game played here, but it cannot be said that they are greatly superior to some of the local teams. The Japanese gave them a very close fight, and had there been another pitcher to relieve S. Hachiuma, the result might have been different. They were fully extended, and no fewer than three pitchers were played in that game. Hong Kong ball fans will be interested to see how the visitors shape against teams from Japan and Manila at Shanghai.

The baseball world may be said to have quieted down now that the Filipino-Dragon protest is settled and the few Dragons' players pacified. The decision given out by the Protest Committee in connection with the Filipino-Dragon affair quite satisfactory was from the players' point of view. The Filipinos are sportsmen and do not like to have a point given them without a fair fight for it.

BASEBALL.

DRAGONS GO UNDER.

FIRST SHUT-OUT GAME THIS SEASON.

[BY HONOLULU KID.]

The S.C. Dragons suffered a severe defeat yesterday afternoon at the hands of the Honolulu Chinese team, who staged the first shut-out game of the season at the expense of the local team.

Yesterday's game was the last of a series which the visitors played here. And in all these games they had been prevented by the skill of the opposing teams from making a single homer. The Dragons yesterday were unable to hold them down and they did what they liked with the local Chinese players.

The local team was out-mastered both in fielding and pitching. S. S. Lee started the pitching for the Dragons and he gave away four runs in two frames. Shim relieved him on the mound in the third, but did not improve the situation.

No less than three home runs were gathered by the visitors in the fifth stanza. Archie Ho started the fire-works by eggging one to left field and galloped home in grand style. Peter Yee was not to be outdone. He bingled one out in the same direction and made the home circuit in good time. Kenneth Hee contributed the last homer, which was on error on the left fielder.

Although the Dragons made many changes, they were unable to get a single run, and left the field badly wallowed to the tune of 17-0.

The following was the line-up of the teams:—

Dragons.	Honolulu Chinese.
S. L. Lee	p. Peter Yee
Sling	2b. Kenneth Hee
June	3b. Archie Ho
T. Chin	1b. Y. K. Yuen
S. S. Lee	c. C. Chang
Shim	c.f. Edy Low
Choy	ss. Afo Pung
D. China	1.f. H. B. Chung
Lam	r.f. Marty Chang
Umpires:—Griffin and Bacon, U.S.N.	

Scores by innings:—		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Honolulu									
Chinese		1	3	0	1	0	0	6	17
Dragons		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GOLF.

THE IRISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 17th. At Portmarnock, in the golf tournament for the Irish championship, the 20-year-old professional, formerly a Dulwich College boy, Cotton, led the qualifiers, with 73 in the second round and a total of 146.

Other scores were:—Smith (74) 147; Compton (75) 150; Ray (77) 152; C. Whitcombe (74) 154; Duncan (80) 150; Melhorn (82) 157; Nabholz (81) 158. The most notable failure was the American Redmond.

THE ARSENAL F.C.

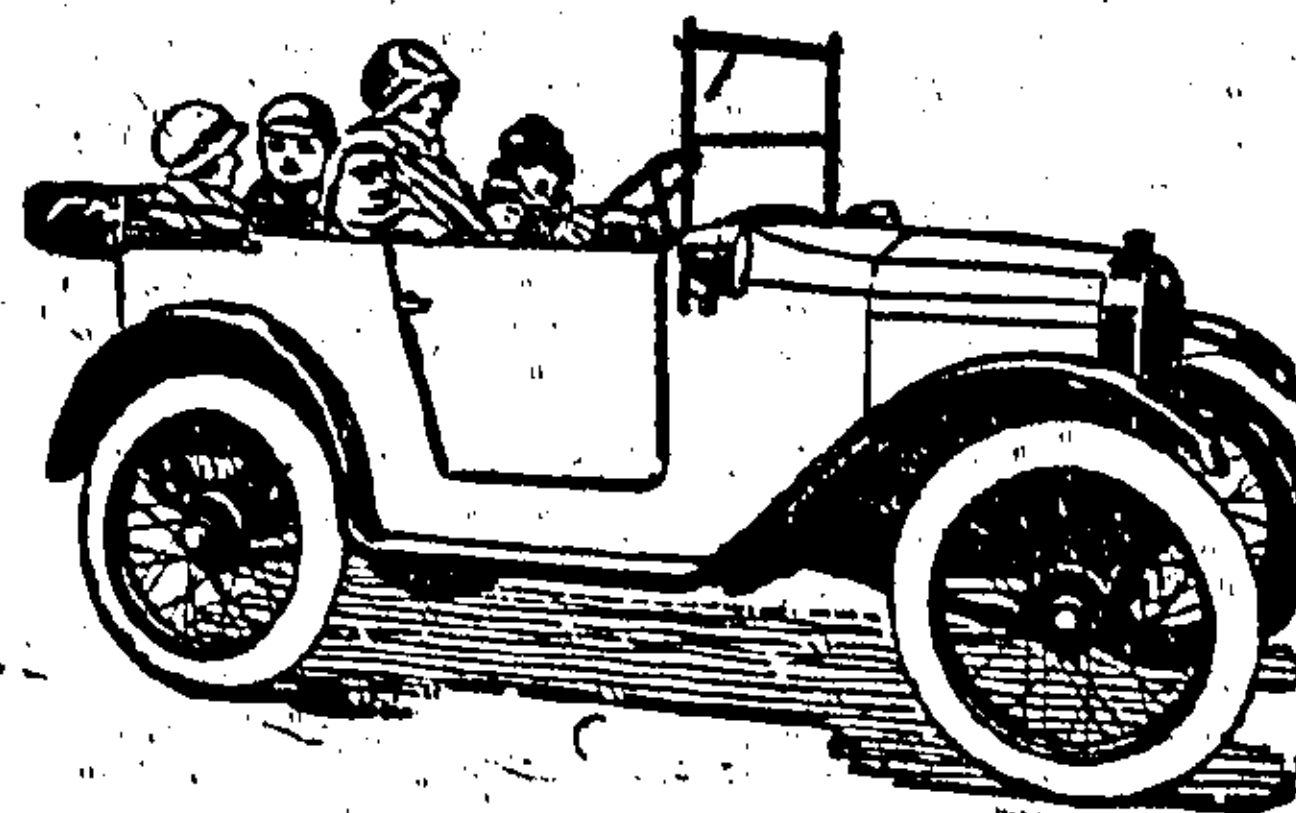
F.A. INQUIRY OPENED AND ADJOURNED.

LONDON, July 22nd. The Football Association Commission appointed to inquire into matters relating to the Arsenal F.C. sat at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield, yesterday, and adjourned to Monday, August 8th.

Sir Charles Clegg, who was to have presided, was absent on the advice of his doctor, and the chair was taken by Mr. J. McKenna. The other members of the Commission were Messrs. A. Kingscott, A. G. Hines, H. Keys, A. J. Dickinson, and C. E. Sutcliffe.

The Commission was the sequel to a formal demand for an inquiry made by Mr. W. Hall, late vice-chairman of the club. Mr. Hall was present as also was Sir Henry Norris, late chairman of the club, who resigned on July 1st.

Present directors of the Arsenal F.C. who attended were Sir Samuel Hill Wood, Mr. J. Hamblin, Mr. G. Peschey, and Mr. G. Allison, with Mr. Herbert Chapman, secretary-manager, and Mr. H. J. Peters, assistant secretary. The proceedings lasted about two hours.



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DEATH OF CAPT. D. C. LOGAN, M.C.

(Continued from page 5).

THE FUNERAL.

All roads seems to lead to the Monument at Happy Valley last evening, when the funeral took place. There were extra trams put on, and every one was packed. Other people arrived by car or ricksha, and long before the cortege was timed to pass the Monument there was a crowd of several hundred assembled.

Wreaths had been arriving for hours in advance, and the base of the Monument was buried deep with them. They numbered hundreds.

Deceased was accorded full military honours, and before the cortege arrived there had assembled the firing party, pipers and muffled drums, and the buglers of the 2nd Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, officers of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, members of the Scottish Company, other Volunteer ranks, the General Officer Commanding the South China Command and his staff, and many officers from the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and other military units in the Colony.

With the arrival of the cortege, shortly before 5.30, the forming of the lengthy procession was undertaken, and with the first stirring beat of the muffled drums, and the opening skirl of the pipes, and the beginning to the stately slow military march, the scene became immediately impressive and beautiful.

The Procession.

To the strains of "Flowers of the Forest," the funeral procession slowly wound its way to Protestant Cemetery. Headed by the K.O.S.B. firing party, bearing their arms reversed, the slow march began, and following them came the pipers and the black draped muffled drums, while behind them were the buglers.

Then came the black hearse bearing the remains to their last resting place, the coffin being covered by the Union Jack. The hearse was covered with wreaths, in addition to those already at the Monument. Walking on either side of the cortege were three pall bearers from the Scottish Company—six in all.

Then followed Mr. W. Logan (father), Mr. R. F. Forbes, Mr. J. H. Brister and Mr. J. A. E. Bullock.

The Scottish Company, numbering over 70 strong, in command of Lieut. K. S. Morrison and Lieut. Mackenzie, with Sgt. Major Purves carrying Captain Logan's gungary, sword, and other military equipment marched behind.

Next came Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers representative of every unit of the Volunteer Corps, followed by the following Volunteer Officers—Lieut. Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O. (Commandant), Major E. A. Wolfe-Murray (Adjutant), Major R. Melville Smith, Major Black, Captains Jordain and Brackenridge, Lieuts. Moncrieff, Thornhill, Noll, Hancock, Logan, Jarvis and Regimental Sgt.-Major R. M. Westlake.

These were followed by a number of King's Own Scottish Borderer Warrant Officers and Sergeants, followed by the K.O.S.B. officers, including the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, Lieut. Col. L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O. There were also many officers from practically all the military units now in the Colony.

Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G. (G.O.C. South China Command) was present with his Staff Officers, and also Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G., R.N., and Paymaster-Comdr. H. Rogers, O.B.E., R.N.

Then came the huge procession of members of the Community.

Arriving at the Protestant Cemetery gates, the firing party, pipers and drummers filed on either side of the roadway, the procession passing between their ranks, still to the playing of the plaintive "Flowers of the Forest," into the cemetery itself.

It is impossible to give a list of those present from the European community, the crowd was too large, but among those noticed, who may be taken as representative of many others, were—

Capt. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (representing H.E. the Governor), the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Mr. W. S. Ralder, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. B. Wylie, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. M. F. Key, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Mr. F. H. Crapnell, Mr. C. M. Mannors, Mr. D. Templeton (acting President of the St. Andrew's Society, Hong Kong), Dr. G. D. R. Black, Dr. E. P. Minnett, the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Hornard, Mr. D. W. T. Tatham, the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. B. McNair, Lieut. Col. E. E. Macintosh, Mr. V. A. Croucher, Mr. W. A. Dowley and the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G.

The Service.

The coffin was borne to the graveside by the selected pall bearers, and the firing party stood opposite, to one side, with the pipers, drums, and buglers a little behind. Grouped around in a huge circle were the officers, military ranks and the general public.

The service was taken by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle.

After the committal prayers, the Firing Party presented arms, then came the order to load.

Following the first volley, then the first bars of "Lochaber No More" by the pipers. Followed the second volley, and more of "Lochaber No More." The third volley came and the concluding of the piece by the pipers. Then came the unpaid order, followed by the order to "fix." With bayonets flashing in the sinking sunlight, the firing party came to the "present arms."

In this position they remained while the buglers sounded the "Last Post," following it up with the stirring "Reveille" call.

This concluded the ceremony, and members of Scottish Company started the filling in of the grave.

The firing party were in charge of Sgt. Barham, the pipers were under Pipe-Major Mackie, and the drums and bugles under Drum-Major Dalrymple.

THE FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Tribute to the high esteem and popularity in which the late Captain Logan was held by the European community in general was the wealth of floral tributes sent. The base of the Monument was covered with them when the cortege passed, and many of the senders were present at the graveside. The wreaths numbered hundreds, as can be judged by the complete list of floral tributes sent, which is appended:

From Mother and Dad, Bob, Kenneth, Violet, Ellis and Edgar, Kerkie and Mary, Joyce and John, Teddy and Stella.

No. 6 Platoon of the Scottish Company (H.V.D.C.). From all ranks of the Scottish Company (H.V.D.C.), The Officers of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, Members of the H.V.D.C., members of the Sergeants Mess of the H.V.D.C., Officers, N.C.O.s and Men of the Infantry Company (H.V.D.C.), The Engineer Company (H.V.D.C.), Members of the Artillery Company (H.V.D.C.), Officers, N.C.O.s and Men of the Armoured Car Co. (H.V.D.C.), The Portuguese Company (H.V.D.C.), Portuguese Rifle Club (H.V.D.C.), From all ranks of the Shanghai Scottish, Ex-Active Service Men's Association 1914-1918, Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Pay Corps, Officers of the Royal Artillery (British Heavy Batteries), Colonel-Sergeant Brooke and officers of the 15th Infantry Brigade, the officers of the Headquarters Staff (South China Command), Lieut. Col. L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O., and officers of the 2nd Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieut. Col. V. Coates and the officers of the 2nd Punjab Regt., Members of the Garrison Sergeants Mess, Officers of the Royal Artillery (H.K.S. Bde, R.A.), members of the Sgt. Mess 2nd K.O.S.B., District Grand Master and Officers of District Grand Lodge, E.C., Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren Zealand Lodge, W. Master, Officers and Brethren of Perseverance Lodge, Victoria Lodge, W. Master, Officers and Brethren of St. John Lodge, District Grand Master and Officers of District Grand Lodge, S.C., Officers and Brethren of the Naval and Military Chapter, W. Master and officer and Brethren of Naval and Military Lodge, W. Master and Officers and Members of the United Services Lodge, W. Master and officer and Brethren of University Lodge, W. Master and officer and Brethren of Cathay Lodge, Officers and members of the Eastern Scotia Lodge.

The Committee and members of the Hong Kong Club, The Committee and Members of the Hong Kong Football Club, the Captain, Committee and Members of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club, the Officers and Members of the Hong Kong Cricket Club, the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, the Committee and members of the Peak Club.

The Directors, Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., the staff of the Company and the commodore staff, the Directors, the Star Ferry Co. Ltd., and the staff of the company.

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The Waylong Mess, the Peak Hospital, the Hong Kong Baseball Association, the Resident and members of the Mess, European Revenue Officers, the Barbers of Dangle, Committee and members, the Hong Kong A.D.C. President, Committee and members, the Hong Kong St. Andrew's Society.

H.E. the Governor and Lady Clementi, H.E. Major General C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., Lieut. Col. R. L. Bouchier, Major R. Melville Smith, Lt.-Comdr. F. Hayley Bell, Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, Major L. Cassel, Capt. G. Anderson, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Hornard, Dr. J. C. Macgown, Dr. J. W. Anderson, Dr. D. J. Valentine.

Messrs. F. Sutton, D. M. Brown, G. Murray, A. Keating, J. F. Smith, H. Spicer, R. K. Hepburn, G. R. Razavet, T. E. Sanderson, S. H. Clark, J. M. Henderson, W. Eastman, J. D. H. Crawford, F. Low, C. H. Blason, J. Thayer, F. Benjamin, B. S. Stephenson, R. Baker, A. F. Stubbs, J. N. Owen, A. K. Dinond, E. E. Reed, W. A. Sutherland, M. M. Mass, O. Eager, P. M. Nolasco Silva, R. E. Macdougall, A. L. G. Eastman, C. Edgewood, W. J. G. Whitley, H. G. Howard, M. J. Quist, W. Kerr, A. C. I. Bowker, R. K. Valentine, R. L. Moncrieff, L. J. Davies, R. A. Cooper, P. Tester, E. C. Frederick, E. D. Shank, C. H. Burton, C. L. Shank, A. Morley, W. D. Russell, D. H. Blake, H. R. Phillips, J. H. Seth, J. H. Ramsay, L. C. Edwards, G. L. Goldenburg, D. L. King, E. Dalphs, W. A. Zimmerman, E. H. Douglas, F. A. Goldenburg, D. L. King, E. Dalphs, W. A. Zimmerman, R. H. Douglas, W. A. Zimmerman, R. H. Douglas, M. C. Ferguson, J. Coulthart, W. A. Newers, F. P. Franklin, R. W. L. Jones, T. G. Paterson, M. F. Key, H. Dreyer, G. B. Slipper, D. Humphreys, F. A. Pollock, A. Gordon, W. D. F. Wilson, E. S. Abraham, C. Blaker, G. Miskin, J. E. Shaw, W. Brackenridge, J. E. Joseph, L. E. Hopkins, L. Kay, F. G. Herdridge, C. E. W. Bishop, R. Chicharg, R. F. Lammer, E. Mimmack, E. W. Dugan, F. Lammer, E. A. Griffiths, F. Mc. D. Courtney, J. Joseph, J. Fleming, M. M. Tyrell, H. T. Buxton, E. S. Taylor, C. P. Ross, E. L. Hosie, A. E. Kew, R. D. Read, H. E. Standage, C. H. W. Kew, P. A. Dixon, P. W. Ramsay, A. C. Groves, M. Hoare, A. H. White, G. D. Black, A. H. A. Penn, C. A. Peel, H. A. Rodgers, W. Beveridge, B. R. Forster, A. Ritchie, A. W. Graham-Brown, A. Mackenzie, W. McPittendrigh, G. R. Edwards, E. Ezra, K. E. Gieg, G. E. Williams, J. W. Kew, J. H. Alabaster, R. J. W. Kew, G. Kitchell, J. Dixon, J. Harrold, A. S. Hersee, H. Seth, J. R. L. Stanton, G. E. Wetton, E. Davidson, G. Davidson, D. E. Clark, Althre, P. W. White, J. H. Wiltchell, H. Dreyer, C. M. Shaw, H. J. Armstrong, W. M. Groves, C. E. Aubrey, A. Worsce, C. A. Fuleher, W. F. Simmons, A. K. Henderson, Ho Leung, Ho Kwong, Ho Lu, Ho Wing, Ho Ki, Ishmael Chan, Wong Kam Fuk, Soo Pui Shao, and Soo Pui Chen.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lammer, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Mannors, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. E. Davidson, and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hazeland, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Apcar, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. H. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Chubb, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ost, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Crapnell, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Tratzman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. G. Grimble, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. E. Grimble, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Way, Mr. and Mrs. Backhouse, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Clemo, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Greenhill, Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. A. Day, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. May and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Purves, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, and Phyllis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pegg, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tolan, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Rees, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Prau, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lyon and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Westlake, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. Piercy, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Way, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. M. Bannerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Taggart, Mr. and Mrs. Sverre Berg (Consul for Norway), Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ormiston, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Nevey, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gillingham, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. S. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Cossart, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. N. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tod, Mr. and Mrs. D. Harvey and David Harrup, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jordain, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. B. Pasco, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lanigan, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cornaby, Mr. and Mrs. A. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. Leo D'Almeida Castro, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gutierrez, Mr. and Mrs. F. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Annett (Shanghai), Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Parsons, Captain and Mrs. E. W. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alameda Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. S. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. N. Croucher, Mr. and Mrs. G. Duolos, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe (C.S.P.), Mr. and Mrs. Stubbings and Eliza.

Malay Water Polo Players. Also on the Muzza is a Malay Water Polo Team (Scow Sion Chye, Goh Buan, Cheok, and Chia Kim Yau, who is also their manager). They are going to Shanghai for the Olympiad.

In Shanghai already training is the Malay swimming champions, Chia Poh Chong and Ng Marg Guan.

Both the Water Polo players and the swimmers will be back here at the same time as the tennis player, and would like to take part in local contests.

The water polo team would like to meet local teams, and the swimmers would have liked to compete in the Harbour Race. However, as it will be too early for this event, they are willing to compete against the V.C.C. champion (Mr. C. J. Cooke), Hon. Secretary of the V.C.C., and will endeavour to reduce his and other previous champions' times. All three swimmers are willing to compete.

AIR FORCE CRASHES.

MORE ENGINEERING AND LESS DRILL NEEDED.

That in a little over 13 months' peace flying we should have lost 113 lives in Royal Air Force crashes is a fact which demands that there should be an immediate and independent investigation by technicians outside officialdom into the whole problem of diminishing risk in our Air Force, writing a correspondent to a London paper to hand.

A method of obviating one of the greatest perils—that of the poor maintenance of machines—it is declared, would be found in the establishment in the R.A.F. of an expert corps of engineers.

The daily drillings and military routine of the present system are said to be distasteful to many men of a purely mechanical bent, who want to concentrate upon the engines under their charge rather than "form fours" on the parade ground.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bagram, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sim, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hauser and Marjorie, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and Miss F. Stevenson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. G. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. E. Abraham, Mr. B. E. Maughan, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Sorby, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Green, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Raworth, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thwaites, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hegarty, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. E. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Southern, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Labrum, Mr. and Mrs. C. Coppin, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Labrum, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. O. Hornell, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lopes, Mr. A. S. Gubbay and family, Miss Bertha Perez, Miss Harris Walker, Miss Angus and Mr. B. Angus, Miss A. Souza and Mr. B. Barros, Mrs. Wylie and family, Mr. W. and Miss Hyde, Mrs. W. and Miss Freese and Mr. P. Dill, Miss Harry Woods, Miss C. M. de Souza, Misses G. and C. Smith, Miss Doris Woods, W. R. Andrews and Miss J. M. Wynne, Miss Alice Woods, Misses L. F. Raptis and H. Jorge, Mrs. L. F. Pereira, Mrs. B. O'Brien, Mrs. C. W. Stubbings and Eliza.

Results of the other events follows:—

50 Yards Handicap (members).—1, F. M. da Silva, 32 secs.; 2, J. A. Victor, 33.1-5 secs.

100 Yards Free Style (Championship of the Colony for the Services).—1, Bombr. Norris, 67.2-5 secs.; 2, Pte. Faulkner, 73 secs.; 3, Mid. W. N. Petch, R.N., 72.1-5 secs.

Fancy Diving (a very interesting event).—1, E. da Rosa; 2, A. Duncan.

100 Yards Back Stroke (Open Championship of the Colony).—1, G. R. Razavet, 84.3-5 secs.; 2, D. Laing, 93 secs.; 3, Lance-Corporal Rosenthal.

Then came the Australian swimmers' display.

Water Polo.—A scratch team of V.C.C. members, in which Blue beat White by four goals to nil.

Prizes Distributed.

At the close of the swimming, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G., (Chairman of the Club) distributed the prizes, on behalf of his wife unavoidably absent.

In doing so he expressed his warm admiration of the exhibition given by the Australian swimmers, and on behalf of all thanked them for the kind manner in which they had obliged the audience.

Cheers called for by Mr. C. J. Cook (Hon. Secretary of the V.C.C.) for Mr. Southern, were heartily given.

Dancing, with the Lyric Orchestra playing, concluded the evening's enjoyable programme.

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS' EXHIBITION.

GOOD DISPLAY DESPITE HANDICAP.

UNABLE TO APPEAR HERE.

It was mentioned yesterday that Khoo Hoo Hye, the tennis champion of Malaya, would arrive yesterday by the P. & O. s.s. *Morea* and was likely to meet local players here in conjunction with the appearance of Lum Poa Wah, an Australian Chinese player of much note, who, as recorded elsewhere, is meeting local tennis players proceeding to Shanghai next Monday on the *Tenyo Maru* to compete in the Far Eastern Olympiad.

Khoo Hoo Hye is also competing in the Far Eastern Olympiad, but as the *Morea* sailed at 4 p.m. yesterday he had to proceed to Shanghai, and therefore could not meet any local players, or the Australian Chinese exponent of the game.

He hopes, however, to be back here early in September, and will probably stay a week. He will then be glad to challenge any local tennis "stars" to a match.

Malay Water Polo Players.

Also on the *Morea* is a Malay Water Polo Team (Scow Sion Chye, Goh Buan, Cheok, and Chia Kim Yau, who is also their manager). They are going to Shanghai for the Olympiad.

In Shanghai already training is the Malay swimming champions, Chia Poh Chong and Ng Marg Guan.

Both the Water Polo players and the swimmers will be back here at the same time as the tennis player, and would like to take part in local contests.

The water polo team would like to meet local teams, and the swimmers would have liked to compete in the Harbour Race. However, as it will be too early for this event, they are willing to compete against the V.C.C. champion (Mr. C. J. Cooke), Hon. Secretary of the V.C.C., and will endeavour to reduce his and other previous champions' times. All three swimmers are willing to compete.

The truth is that France is nowadays less concerned with the naval policies of the Big Three than she is with the activities of Italy. Whatever ultimate purpose Italy may have in view, there is no question as to the character of her naval developments. She herself admits that she aspires to naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, but whether she takes the British Fleet into her calculations we are left to guess. Probably not, since she views our Mediterranean Fleet in much the same light as the Spaniards view our occupation of Gibraltar—as something merely accidental, which need not affect the course of national policy. We do not claim supremacy in the Mediterranean, but simply the right to ensure the security of our most vital trade route.

That France should find a matter of special concern to herself in Italy's naval programme is only natural. Italy will have nothing to do with President Coolidge's scheme for the limitation of armaments on the American plan. She prefers to regard her business as her own. Unfortunately, this attitude is impossible in naval affairs, since the naval business of any great sea power is inevitably the business of all the other sea powers. If France and Italy would hold a Two-Power Conference on the limitation of armaments, then, indeed, we might make progress towards the fulfilment of reduction of expenditure upon ships and guns. But it is perfectly clear that they will do nothing of the sort. They would like to see the Great Naval Powers reduce their Navies on a strictly equal ground, and not because they hope for any relative advantage from such a result. But they have no intention of permitting any international interference in their own naval affairs.—*Naval and Military Record.*

Mr. H. Heinz, head of H. J. Heinz, Ltd., the great Pittsburgh firm, recently visited Manchester accompanied by his son, Mr. Jack Heinz, and others.

Speaking to a press representative, Mr. Heinz said: "It is a great pleasure to me to note the big improvement in the scale of living of the average person in England during the last ten years. The clothing, the appearance of the people, the more general use of motor-cars, the larger number engaging in outdoor sports, the wider use of radio, all indicate that the British people are getting more out of life than for many years."

Improved spending power resulting from higher wages is bound to bring increased prosperity. In America we have found that the only way we can get higher wages is by increased production per unit of labour employed. In our own plant in London we pay premiums for increased output.

Turning to the question of sport and sportmanship in business, Mr. Heinz observed that he was particularly struck by the energy imparted into our national appeal for playing fields.

"I think this is a splendid movement, calculated to benefit not only the health and happiness of the nation, but also its business efficiency."

FRANCE AND DISARMAMENT.

BIG SUBMARINE PROGRAMME.

NO RESTRICTIONS!

The French Government manifestly holds very positive views upon the subject of the limitation of armaments. It has politely but resolutely declined to consider any modification in its programmes of submarine construction, which are on a very extensive scale. Its attitude is that France is now following a purely defensive policy in the matter of sea power, and that the submarine is essentially a weapon of defence. Whilst this is perfectly true, it is a contention which exercises an effective repercussion upon the whole question of limitation of naval armaments.

The submarine is a most potent menace to commerce, as we had occasion to realize during the Great War. The necessity to protect our commerce renders it essential that we should maintain a sufficient strength in cruisers and destroyers to meet the submarine forces of "the friend of today who may be the enemy of to-morrow." This is an elementary canon of naval ethics. France has refused to consider the fact that a substantial reduction in the Fleets of the three principal "Sea Powers" would diminish the extent of her obligations of defence. There is possibly a political reason in this, for the French are proverbial as the most logical nation in Europe, and never do anything without a reason.

An Eye On Italy.

The truth is that France is nowadays less concerned with the naval policies of the Big Three than she is with the activities of Italy. Whatever ultimate purpose Italy may have in view, there is no question as to the character of her naval developments. She herself admits that she aspires to naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, but whether she takes the British Fleet into her calculations we are left to guess. Probably not, since she views our Mediterranean Fleet in much the same light as the Spaniards view our occupation of Gibraltar—as something merely accidental, which need not affect the course of national policy. We do not claim supremacy in the Mediterranean, but simply the right to ensure the security of our most vital trade route.

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FRANCE AND DISARMAMENT.

SECOND-HAND TONNAGE PROBLEMS.

ACTION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES: THE ECONOMIC ASPECT.

DEFINITE PERIOD OF USEFULNESS.

POLICY OF BRITISH SHIPOWNERS.

[BY "SHIPOWNER" IN "LLOYD'S LIST"]

That there is a very large amount of old tonnage afloat has been emphasised by the action of the insurance firms in tightening up premiums on cargo shipped in old vessels. Although this has been most noticeable on the Plate market, the same state of affairs has been applied in the Montreal grain and other markets. Taking the River Plate as an example, while rates of freight were something over 27s. to 28s. London/O.C.C., the deduction of from 3d. to 6d. a ton off the freight to pay for the extra insurance demanded on account of a vessel's age was not sufficient to debar such a vessel from competing on the market with more modern tonnage, but with the sudden collapse of the market and rates down to 20s. the position must be very different. That given 24s. 6d. to 25s. for a ballast trip, can leave anything substantial in the way of profit is to be doubted, and when it is subject to reductions, owners of old tonnage have serious cause for reflection, especially if they consider the amount of new tonnage now on the stocks and building which will be in commission by the autumn and competing in the River Plate and other market.

The Boom Period.

During the war and in the boom period after the war there was a scarcity of tonnage, and prices soared to levels so high that many buyers, especially the smaller firms, became possessors of old tonnage at values which have proved able to wipe off the large depreciation. That they have earned money for their owners over the whole period is probably true, but whether the profit has been in all cases sufficient to wipe off the large depreciation caused by the increased age of the vessel and the fall in value is more than doubtful. A vessel of eight or ten years old was considered a very valuable asset in, say, 1919 or 1920, but her value today, with increased age and the drop in values, is a totally different matter. It is this enormous difference in prices with which the owner is faced, and it is not to be wondered at that he puts off the inevitable day when his capital becomes reduced by the stroke of a pen to a minimum, and the question of replacement becomes indeed a problem. The inevitable, however, cannot be put off for all time, and this fact is brought home far more to the British owner than to the foreigner. There comes a time when a vessel, on account of her age and upkeep, is no longer an economic proposition. The Board of Trade Regulations, the Periodical Surveys and the Factory Acts involve an enormous expense in renewals and upkeep year by year. That they are necessary for the protection of life and property is not denied, but their incidence is certainly more severe in this country than in most.

New Or Secondhand?

That there is a good demand for secondhand tonnage is shown by the high prices being paid and the tonnage is scarce, especially the really good vessels, and is in the hands of strong owners who are

likely to be buyers rather than sellers. The reason for this is not difficult to find. There has recently been an improvement in the number of vessels building, but from all accounts the improvement has so far been only temporary, and after the present vessels are completed the autumn prospects of the various yards are none too good. Whether owners have been right in building is a matter for debate, but there are a good many owners who would prefer two good secondhand economical vessels to a new boat. Taking the price of a new vessel of 8,000 tons deadweight at 20 a ton, the cost would work out at 272,000. To be profitable she would have to return 10 per cent. on the capital invested, 5 per cent. for depreciation and survey, etc., and 5 per cent. net profit, or, in other words, 27,200 per annum. Assuming that a vessel can complete three River Plate round voyages in a year, and basing rates at about 33s. or 34s. homeward from London, and say 13s. outward with coals, it will be seen that the achievement is somewhat difficult. The secondhand steamer at a lower value must on figures prove to be more economic.

Surplus Of Ships.

The value of secondhand tonnage is, of course, based on its earning capacity as a running concern, but once tonnage reaches something over 20 years old, it can hardly be considered a business proposition by a progressive owner. There are a good many vessels afloat bordering on the 20 years, and a good many well over twenty. There are running to the detriment of new tonnage. With such vessels still trading, and with quite a large fleet of new ships shortly due on the seas, it certainly looks as if there would be more tonnage than the world requires. No doubt the policy of the British owner in renewing his fleet and getting rid of his old tonnage is a sound one on the whole, but it must be remembered that this old tonnage has been and is for the most part being sold to foreigners to compete with the newer British tonnage on what can only be described as unequal terms. Under their new ownership, the insured values are cut down, and the running costs, expenses, and wages are below the British scale. The draught to which the vessels are so often loaded, and the conditions and regulations under which they are run, are such that the foreigner can afford to forfeit his reduction in freight on the cargo for insurance, and to cut freight rates to the decided disadvantage of the British owner. During the war, and for a short period after the war, there were regulations prohibiting the sale of tonnage to foreign flags without Government sanction. Government interference is the last thing to be sought for, but the regulations at least made the British owner run his own "Noah's Ark" until they were no longer money-making concerns, and this enabled him to keep a greater measure of control on markets and to protect his newer tonnage. He might now do well to give more serious thought to the sale of his old tonnage, and attempt to devise some method of self-protection.

HARBOUR ITEMS.

LATE SHIPPING NEWS.

SUICIDE, DERELICTS, TYPHOON.

Until further notice steamers arriving from Swatow having on board more than thirty through passengers will work cargo in quarantine as a precautionary reason. This was done by the s.s. *Van Overstraten* on her arrival in port here.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Hoihow on account of cholera.

On arrival of the s.s. *Hong Hwa* from Singapore yesterday, the Master reported that there was one suicide among the deck passengers during the trip. By what means is not stated. The *Hong Hwa* brought 973 Asiatic deck passengers, of whom 772 were men, 92 women, 69 boys and 40 girls.

During the voyage of the *City of Glasgow* (British) from Yokohama and Keelung to Hong Kong, three Japanese were picked up from a water-logged junk.

On the arrival of the s.s. *Hai Hung* (Douglas steamer) from Foochow and Swatow, yesterday, the master reported to the Harbour Office that during the voyage from Foochow to Amoy there were variable winds, and a smooth sea. Amoy was left on August 15th, and the ship had to anchor in the outer harbour until the typhoon had entered the coast. From Amoy to Hong Kong there were variable winds. The steamer brought 530 deck passengers, including in this number 341 men and 91 women.

Arriving from London via ports yesterday, the P. & O. s.s. *Morea* from Home mail, dated London, July 21st, and parcels of a week earlier. The *Morea* sailed North with Home and Europe mail via Siberia yesterday afternoon. This morning the P. & O. s.s. *Morea* is due from North with Home and Europe mail via Siberia. (This vessel was in Hong Kong not long ago and was then described as one of the crack P. & O. liners). She sails to-morrow at noon, taking the outward Home and Europe mail via Marseilles. The *Morea* brought here 234 bags of mail, included in which were 109 bags of letters and papers from the United Kingdom. She also discharged here 109 London parcels.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Morea*, from London:—
Mr. A. G. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. T. Tallon, Miss E. D. Shields, Lt. C. Crawshaw, Mr. D. J. Hart, Comdr. and Mrs. J. Figgis, Sub-Lt. R. D. Lonsdale, Mr. T. Fletcher, Mr. J. P. Cotter, Mr. H. Craig, Mr. J. W. Fisher, Mr. P. Wang, Mr. O. G. and Mrs. Beynon and two infants, Mr. J. Atkins, Lt. C. Evans, Lt.-Col. L. Lampen, Marine P. A. Higgins, Mr. C. E. Tunner, Mr. A. Cheamers, Mr. S. G. Gazeley, Mr. D. C. Lewis, Mr. J. Ring, Mr. J. McPhee, Lt. Col. F. S. Cooper, Mr. G. Ansell, Mr. A. S. Arm, Mr. S. G. Prinnall, Mr. J. N. Richards, Mr. H. P. Kernick, Lt.-Comdr. E. Berthon, Rev. Dorothy, Mr. H. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. J. Tinsley, Mr. Kosloff, Mr. H. H. and Mrs. Nash, Mr. G. Chen, Mr. T. A. Spedding, Mr. W. A. Stewart, Mr. J. and Mrs. Hubert and infant, Mr. Chias, Comdr. C. James, Mr. P. R. Khan, R. R. C. Goad, Mr. E. M. Scholes, Mr. A. G. Smith, Mr. F. L. Smith, Lt. Col. W. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Shem and infant, Mrs. W. H. Whyte, Mr. H. R. Mrs. Masters, Mr. T. H. Man, Mr. S. H. Clark, Miss Olson, Mr. A. Pike, Mr. J. Middleton, Mr. R. J. McNeill, Mr. S. T. Williamson, Mr. L. Y. Shang, Mr. L. Yan Po, Mrs. G. Stevens, Mr. P. R. Austin, Miss C. Phin Chin, Miss T. Ng May, Mr. L. Y. Chin, Mr. Fa H. Kuang, Mr. T. T. Wang, Mr. C. K. Mr. C. Yung, Mr. L. W. Shiong, Mr. B. and Mrs. de Nie, Mr. C. K. Yam, Mr. S. S. Cye, Mr. G. B. Cheek, Mr. K. Y. Tang, Mr. H. S. Pao, Mr. C. H. Ling, Mr. H. H. Ling, Mr. K. H. Phay, Mr. M. D. G. Seng, Miss M. L. Spiers, Mr. C. B. Hewes, Col. Henlowe, and Mr. E. Just.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 25th August, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 24th August, 1927, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Vessel including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 80 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hong Kong, 19th Aug., 1927. [5232]

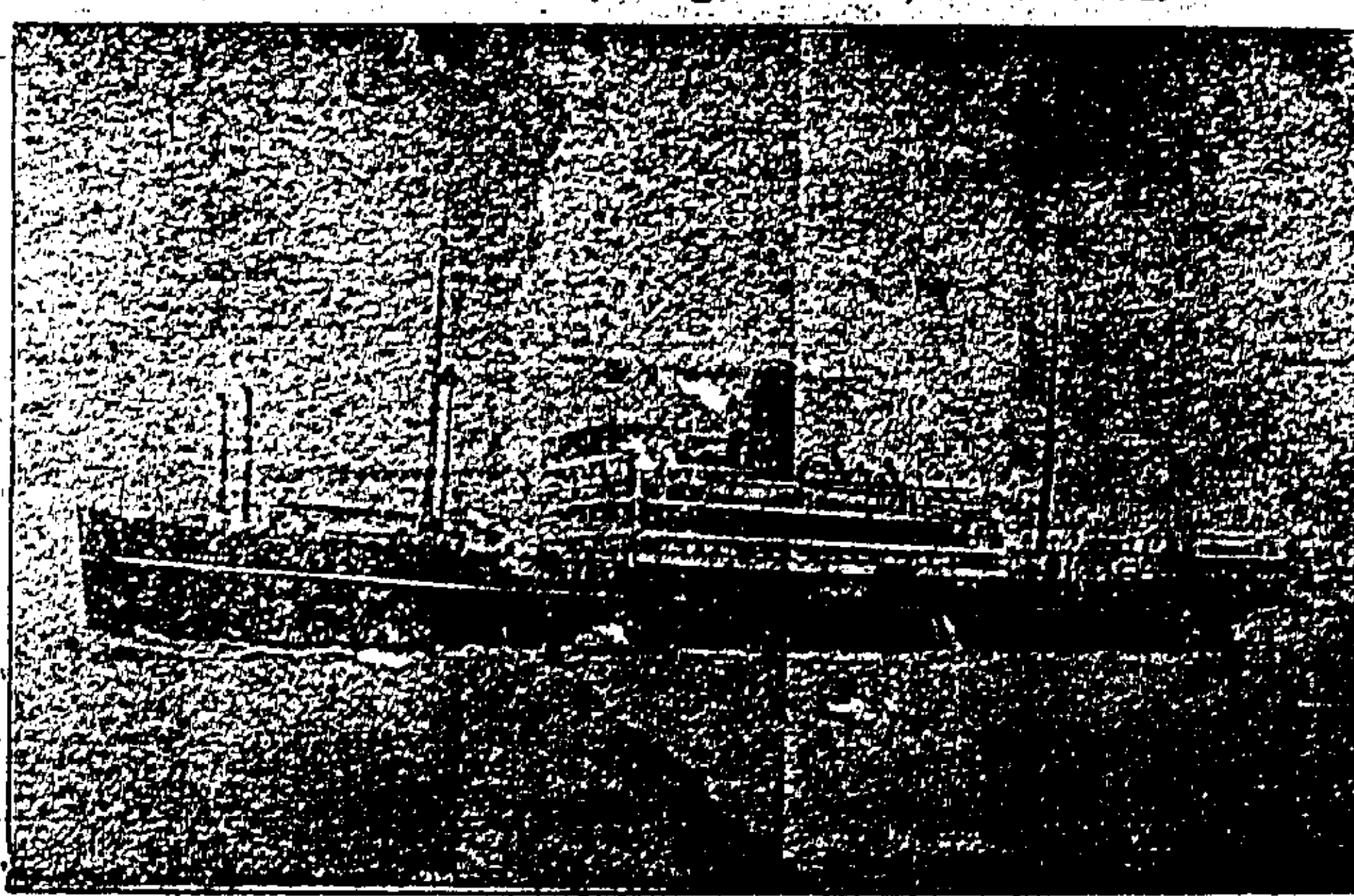
MARTIN'S PILLS
APIOL & STEEL
Sure and certain for all Female complaints. Every lady should keep a box in the house.
Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the world.
Proprietor: MARTIN, Chas., Southampton, England.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONG KONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins' Benson's Manual.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



S.S. "CHANGTE."

Only and Exposed at KOWLOON DOCKS BY THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., TO THE ORDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD., THE AUSTRALIAN-HONGKONG SERVICE.
Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MOREA."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 19th AUGUST, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MAITA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 7th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Hong Kong, 18th Aug., 1927. [5230]

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESEBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENALDER."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 20th Aug. 6 a.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To

\$60 SINGLE AND \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Telephone Central 36. Agents.

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST COMFORTABLE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamers	Days Here (Kong or on about)	Sailings (Kong or on about)
TAIPING	8th September	18th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October
TAIPING	8th November	15th November

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Telephone: Central 36. Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "MENTOR"	...	Via Suez Canal	23rd August.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	...	Via Suez Canal	11th September.
S.S. "GLAUCOUS"	...	Via Suez Canal	24th September.
S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY"	...	Via Suez Canal	9th October.
S.S. "THESEUS"	...	Via Suez Canal	23rd October.
S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"	...	Via Suez Canal	6th November.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW

YORK

M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 23rd August, 1927

M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 18th September, 1927

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAB EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furprince.

King's Building.

[19]



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK.

as "DE. P. BENOIT" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 20th August.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
CHRONORHAUX	...	28th Aug.	30th Aug.
ATHOS II	...	12th Aug.	11th Oct.
ANGERS	...	26th Aug.	25th Oct.
DARTAGNAN	...	9th Sept.	8th Nov.
GAL METZINGER

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)

A Class 1st Class ... 2 90. Od. Od. B Class 1st Class ... 2 85. Od. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Town of Europe

Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles

(Sailings subject to alteration without notice)

For full Particulars apply to—

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

5, Queen's Building, Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATIVES—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 17th.

Cheongshing, British str., 1,295 tons, Capt. T. Croft, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C33—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Daviken, Norwegian str., 1,777 tons, Capt. Gustav Svane, from Bangkok and Kohichang. The latter port she left on August 11th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13—Kin Cheong Lee.

Hellas, Norwegian str., 1,114 tons, Capt. W. Hannevig, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C19—Thoresen & Co.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Ho Yuan, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Luanchong Wharf—Fook Hoi Co.

August 18th.

Cherion Maru, Japanese str., 2,512 tons, Capt. K. Yasui, from Sourabaya and Balikpapan. The latter port she left on Aug. 9th, with molasses and sugar, lying at buoy No. A25—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

City of Glasgow, British str., 3,404 tons, Capt. W. J. Murray, from Yokohama and Keelung. The latter port she left on August 1st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A52—Bank Line.

Hai Hong, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Haldis, Norwegian str., 840 tons, Capt. J. Hansen, from Bangkok and Kohichang, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42—Kin Tye Loong.

Hong Hua, British str., 1,924 tons, Capt. D. M. May, from Singapore, which port she left on August 18th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—Seng Soon Hong.

Kotou Maru, Japanese str., 917 tons, Capt. C. Iwasa, from Swatow, with 500 tons of coal and 125 tons of general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Kwong Sang, British str., 1,493 tons, Capt. A. D. Keiman, from Shanghai, which port she left on August 14th, with 1,300 tons of general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Morea, British str., 10,953 tons, Capt. E. J. Thornton, R.D., R.N.R., from London, which port she left on July 15th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Seigo Maru, Japanese str., 4,770 tons, Capt. R. Matsui, from Osaka and Shanghai. The latter port she left on August 13th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Skuld, Norwegian str., 640 tons, Capt. K. Gabrielsen, from Bangkok, which port she left on August 11th, with a cargo of teakwood, lying at buoy No. C40—B. & S.

Talma, British schooner, 6,154 tons, Capt. R. W. Hocking, R.D., R.N.R., from Calcutta via Straits. The former port she left on August 5th, with 988 tons of general for Hong Kong, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Tango Maru, Japanese str., 4,353 tons, Capt. Matsuda, from Melbourne and Manila. The latter port she left on August 18th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Yamagata Maru, Japanese str., 3,507 tons, Capt. Y. Matsuto, from Japan, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

August 18th.

City of Glasgow, for Manila.

Dilly, for Canton.

Kwong Sang, for Canton.

Morea, for Shanghai.

Seigo Maru, for Singapore.

Tango Maru, for Nagasaki.

Yamagata Maru, for Singapore.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 28th.

Arifura (E. & A.), due October 3rd.

Bellona (Cable & Dodwell), due Sept. 24th.

Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.

D'Arctique (M.M.), due September 13th.

Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic), due to-day.

Devania (P. & O.), due December 23rd.

Diomed (Blue Funnel), due October 5th.

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due August 29th.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due August 22nd.

Esquima (Dodwell), due September 16th.

Eumachia (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.

Fury (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 28th.

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Tuesday, Oct. 11th

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Tuesday, Oct. 25th

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Aug. 30	San Francisco	Elmeria	Oct. 1	C'burg-Shmptn
Sept. 6	Seattle	Aquilia	Oct. 8	C'burg-Shmptn
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'burg-Shmptn
Sept. 20	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'burg-Shmptn
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'burg-Shmptn
Oct. 4	Seattle	Boregaria	Nov. 5	C'burg-Shmptn
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 12	C'burg-Shmptn
Oct. 18	Seattle	Aquilia	Nov. 19	C'burg-Shmptn
Oct. 25	San Francisco	Majestic	Nov. 26	C'burg-Shmptn
Nov. 1	Seattle	Leviathan	Dec. 3	C'burg-Shmptn

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PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th

PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, Oct. 4th

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PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, Oct. 11th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Aug. 22nd, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Aug. 30th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Sept. 6th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Sept. 13th, 6.00 a.m.

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TIENSIN	...	"CHEONGSHING" Friday, 19th Aug. at 5 p.m.
CANTON	...	"HANGSANG" Saturday, 20th Aug. at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	...	"MINGSANG" Saturday, 20th Aug. at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHAL	...	"KWONGSANG" Monday, 22nd Aug. at Noon
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI	...	...
& KOBE	...	"NAMSANG" Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	"YUENSANG" Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	...	"HANGSANG" Wednesday, 24th Aug. at 10 a.m.
& SHANGHAI	...	"FOOKSANG" Wednesday, 24th Aug. at 5 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	"MAUSANG" Saturday, 27th Aug. at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	...	"YATSHING" Sunday, 28th Aug. at 10 a.m.
& SHANGHAI	...	"KUMSANG" Sunday, 28th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	"KUTSANG" Monday, 29th Sept. at 3 p.m.
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